

Arab news

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TODAY IN Arab news

Oil spill monitored
Scientists in Dhahran are now closely watching the progress made by the Iranian oil spill and are using detailed projections from previous accidents which took place during recent years in the Arabian Gulf to determine what action to plan. — Page 2

U.S. policy assailed
A group of prominent U.S. and Latin American citizens assailed Washington's policy in Latin America, saying it is risking prolonged bloodshed in the area. — Page 4

Islam in perspective
Today's commentary is on the values of faith which cannot be separated from the practical values of daily life. Our Dialogue answers questions relating to women's dress and Islamic literature in European languages. — Page 7

Juventus takes lead
Star-studded Juventus gave giant killers Widzew Lodz an inkling of their strength when they ran up a 2-0 advantage in the first leg semifinal of the European Champions Cup. Hamburg and Real Sociedad shared two goals in the other semifinal. — Page 8

New Soviet missile
The Soviet Union develops a new long-range missile with a range of 3,050 kilometers which it can employ on mobile launchers posing a new threat to Western Europe. — Page 12

America rushing arms to Thailand

BANGKOK, April 7 (Agencies) — The United States will speed up arms deliveries to Thailand — with an airlift as one of the options — in order to bolster Thai troops facing a powerful Vietnamese war machine across the embattled frontier with Kampuchea, a senior U.S. State Department official said Thursday.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz, who earlier toured sectors of the border, told newsmen he had discussed the arms shipments with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda Thursday. "We discussed ways to expedite deliveries and obviously that's (an airlift) one of the ways we can use," Wolfowitz said, but refused to elaborate. The United States, Thailand's prime arms supplier, staged an emergency airlift into Thailand in 1980 following a Vietnamese incursion into Thai territory.

The White House is currently seeking from the U.S. Congress a 9 percent increase in the total arms package to Thailand for fiscal year 1984 to \$97 million plus another \$2.4 million in military training funds. This aid would be sold to the Thais on favorable terms reserved for America's allies. The Thais also purchase considerable amounts of U.S. military equipment outright. One U.S. diplomat recently described Thailand as America's closest ally on mainland Asia.

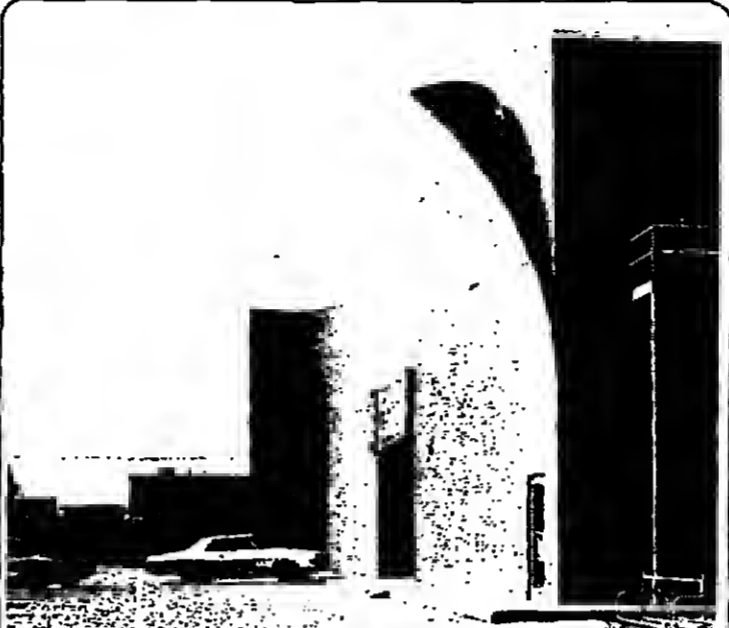
Wolfowitz, who departs for Malaysia later Thursday, accused Vietnam of deliberate attacks on Kampuchean civilians, indiscriminate shelling and cross-border attacks on Thai troops. Wolfowitz said that the United States would continue its policy of seeking a political solution to the Kampuchean problem and would not send weapons to Kampuchean guerrillas fighting Vietnamese forces in their country. He also accused the Soviet Union of "bearing a great deal of responsibility" for the current situation in Kampuchea, Vietnam and the Soviet Union have close ties and Moscow is Hanoi's chief arms supplier.

Meanwhile, Thai forces have pushed all intruding Vietnamese soldiers back into Kampuchea, army commander in chief Arthit Kamlang-Ek said Thursday. He told reporters that the Thai Army had found the bodies of more than 10 dead Vietnamese soldiers on Thai soil and seized a large amount of Vietnamese weapons which would be put on public display. Senior army officers said a large number of Vietnamese troops were killed in a napalm attack by two F-5 fighter-bombers on a hill just inside Thailand last weekend.

The Vietnamese campaign has destroyed a major Khmer Rouge base at Phnom Chat and the headquarters of guerrillas loyal to Kampuchean coalition President Prince Norodom Sihanouk at O-Smak. The offensive, which also threatens camps of the third anti-Vietnamese coalition faction under Son Sann, has pushed about 50,000 additional Kampuchean refugees into Thailand.

Thailand has strongly protested to the U.N. over a number of Vietnamese intrusions into Thai territory in pursuit of Kampuchean guerrillas and over repeated shelling of Thai border villages. At least five Thai soldiers have been killed and 14 wounded in clashes.

Observers saw the Thai air action as tantamount to confirmation that a Vietnamese contingent was dug-in inside Thailand, in the vicinity of a Kampuchean Khmer Rouge guerrilla hideout on the ill-defined border. Non-military witnesses at the border Wednesday said they saw two planes heading toward an area north of the Phnom Chat Hill, site of a Khmer Rouge field command seized by Vietnamese troops over the weekend.



ARCHITECTURAL DILEMMA: It appears that the front of this building is in the process of peeling off! But what looks like an architectural dilemma is, in fact, a clever deception. The fault is a carefully planned eye-catching feature to a shop front in Richmond, Virginia. A range of such unconventional novelty facades for store fronts are being built in America by an organization called Site Project.

Gulf ministers open oil slick consultations

KUWAIT, April 7 (Agencies) — A Gulf ministerial conference summoned to deal with a major oil slick opened Thursday after intensive consultations were marked by political wrangling between warring Iraq and Iran.

Ali Shams Ardekani, Iranian ambassador to Kuwait and conference chairman, expressed the hope in a brief opening speech that the participants would be able to overcome the pollution problem with wisdom.

Iran's current chairman of the regional Organization for the Protection of the Environment, which called the meeting to find ways to deal with the slick, caused by damaged Iranian wells in the war zone at the head of the Gulf.

Shams said: "We are fortunate that the organization can help us on an occasion such as this."

Any deal to stem the flow of thick, black crude oil from Iran's Nowruz oilfield would hinge on guarantees of safe passage for repair crews entering the dangerous Gulf war zone. Iran says damage to the wells was caused by Iraqi military action.

Iraq earlier this week offered a limited ceasefire around the slick, but Iran's initial response was cool. Tehran said it wanted only a pledge that Iraqi forces would not attack workmen trying to plug the leaks.

PLO considers 'ultimatum' Hussein sets terms for summit on peace

AMMAN, April 7 (AP) — King Hussein has conditionally accepted the idea of an Arab summit on peace moves with the Palestinians, telling a Moroccan envoy Tuesday that Jordan would participate if the "aspirated aims" could be guaranteed.

Jordan radio, broadcasting in English, said the king received a special envoy dispatched by Moroccan King Hassan II as part of efforts to organize an Arab summit to review Jordanian-PLO peace strategy.

"His majesty the king welcomed the idea of an Arab summit meeting or any Arab gathering provided careful preparation is made to guarantee the achievement of the aspired aims of the summit," the radio said.

Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat summoned his top aides to an emergency meeting in Kuwait Thursday, amid reports Jordan has given the PLO 48 hours to define its position on peace plans.

Palestinian sources said the Jordanian king warned that he would call a plebiscite on the peace issue if the PLO failed to make its mind by Friday.

No confirmation was immediately available from the PLO leadership, with Arafat consulting with the central council of the PLO's mainline commando group Fatah on future action regarding the peace issue.

It was Arafat's second meeting with the leaders, who flew in from Tunisia and other Arab capitals.

His meeting with them on Wednesday night lasted until the pre-dawn hours Thursday.

PLO officials said Arafat would return to Amman for more talks with Hussein, while others said the PLO chairman would make an extensive Arab tour in search of backing before he goes back to Amman.

Arafat also met with Soviet ambassador to Kuwait Nikolai Sikachov and handed him a message to the Kremlin leadership on the outcome of his talks with Hussein earlier this week.

Informed sources said Hussein has been seeking either a non-PLO Palestinian participation in his projected peace talks with Israel under U.S. sponsorship, or a PLO mandate to speak on behalf of the Palestinians.

These sources said that Hussein would very much prefer a participation by West Bank personalities, not related to the PLO in his negotiating team.

Israel so far has rejected the idea of negotiating with the PLO, and the United States has committed itself to the Jewish state not to talk with the PLO.

The PLO's exile parliament, the Palestinian National Council (PNC), met in Algiers last February and resolved against giving Hussein a mandate. The PNC also refused to allow any West banker to join Hussein's negotiating team.

The PNC endorsed the Arab Fatah plan for peace with Israel. The plan calls for an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip with Arab Jerusalem as its capital. It also affirms the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and implies an Arab-wide recognition of the Jewish state.

Poisoning hits 3 in W. Bank

TEL AVIV, April 7 (AFP) — Three new cases of poisonings have been reported Thursday on the West Bank, a Palestinian source said Thursday. One of the victims, who all came from Ramallah and Kalandia north of here, was a woman in her ninth month of pregnancy.

According to official statistics just over 1,000 persons complained of suffering from symptoms of the mysterious illness at some time or other since March 20.

None remains in hospital in Israel, according to the Israeli military authorities, whereas Palestinian sources say about 100 are still in hospital in the West Bank.

Meanwhile, the International Committee of the Red Cross on Thursday proposed a "full-fledged inquiry" into the poisonings.

The all-Swiss humanitarian agency made the recommendation in a statement issued in Geneva following the return of an ICRC delegate, Dr. Franz Altherr, who had asked to "assess the situation" on the scene.

It said Dr. Altherr, a general practitioner visited patients at several hospitals and had talks with Israeli and Palestinian doctors and officials during his five-day visit. But it emphasized that an "inquiry was not within the ICRC's actual mandate."

Israeli authorities have closed 98 UNRWA schools in the West Bank from April 3-9, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency said in a communique here Thursday.

UNRWA, which is in charge of United Nations aid to Palestinian refugees — said the schools were closed because of the Arab protests over poisonings.

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KGB said operating 10,000 agents in France

PARIS, April 7 (Agencies) — The Soviet KGB intelligence service "manipulates about 10,000 agents" in France, former Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski said in an interview Thursday.

Poniatowski, a long time senior minister under President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, told Le Monde newspaper: "Generally, one-third of diplomatic personnel here are KGB officers, and the rest work under cover of Aeroflot and Intourist."

"Each KGB agent works with from 15-20 collaborators. In addition, the KGB is aided by East European Communist intelligence services which have their own special operational spheres."

"For instance the East Germans concentrate mainly on Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe as well as the economic and scientific sectors. The Poles operate in the Middle East."

Poniatowski said that if the French government wanted, it could establish links between the KGB and the French Communist Party.

Former Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin, who served under Charles de Gaulle, commenting on France's expulsion of 47 alleged Soviet spies Tuesday charged that 72 percent of Communist diplomats accredited to member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were intelligence agents.

Other French sources said that although the deportation of 47 Soviet diplomats and officials was the biggest spy sweep in French history, the deportees numbered less than 20 percent of the Soviet spies estimated to be in France.

The French counterintelligence service estimated that 350 of the 520 Soviets in official positions in the country on Dec. 1, 1980, were engaged in espionage.

The military newspaper Liberation said: "The Soviets are placing an excessive burden on Western governments. They are after sophisticated industrial and military high technology. France is not a place free to be picked over."

Government spokesman Max Gallo said the expulsions showed France is not the "soft underbelly" of Europe for the theft of military and technological secrets.

"France is applying on its territory that which others apply with much more rigor on their own territory," he said. "As much as espionage is a current practice, it is also a rule that he who is caught is punished."

Sources said France informed the United States five days in advance that it planned the expulsions.

Meanwhile, a former Tass correspondent claimed that 70 percent of correspondents for the Soviet news agency worked for Soviet intelligence agencies.

The informed sources said President Francois Mitterrand's Socialist-Communist government informed American officials Thursday it planned to expel 47 Soviets. They were deported to Moscow Tuesday.

The French government rejected press suggestions Wednesday that it expelled the Soviet officials for political reasons.

Meanwhile, the West German counterintelligence services have identified 108 spies out of the 400 Soviet residents in the country, the press reported in Bonn Thursday.

However, the foreign and interior ministries Thursday made it clear, in answer to questions from newsmen, that West Germany did not envisage any mass expulsion of spies.

The conservative daily Koelnische Rundschau said that the 108 worked from the Soviet Embassy in Bonn, either as accredited diplomats or officials.

Pakistan makes biggest drug haul

KARACHI, April 7 (AP) — Customs officials announced Thursday they seized five tons (5,000 kgs) of hashish in what is believed to be the biggest drug haul ever made in Pakistan.

Official sources said the drug bust late Wednesday was made at Buharo, on the coast of the Arabian Sea, about 80 kilometers east of this bustling port city.

A senior customs official told the Associated Press it was the biggest drug haul made since Pakistan emerged two years ago as one of the world's top drug producing countries.

The source, who requested anonymity, said the consignment was bound for the United States and that he suspected a syndicate of Iranians and Pakistanis was behind the operation.

Russians lead in arms spending

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AFP) — The Soviet Union led the world in military spending and arms exports during the 1971-80 period, according to a report released here Wednesday by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA).

The Soviet Union spent at least 10 percent of its annual national income for military purposes, the report said.

In 1980, the Soviet Union spent \$188 billion on weapons, compared with \$131 billion for the United States. During the same year, the USSR exported \$8 billion worth of arms. The corresponding figure for the United States was \$6 billion.

The ACDA report said that the leaders in military spending, after the two superpowers, were China, West Germany, France, Britain, Japan, Poland and Italy.

Total world military spending during the decade under study increased from \$467 billion to \$595 billion annually.

Africa was listed as main market for arms, increasing its imports of weapons by an average 33 percent per year.

For 1980, China was shown to have the world's largest armed forces, 4.5 million, followed by the Soviet Union (4.3 million), the United States (2.1 million), India (1.3 million), North Korea and Vietnam (700,000 each), and South Korea and Pakistan (600,000 each).

China cancels cultural ties with U.S.

PEKING, April 7 (AP) — China canceled all 1983 sports and official cultural exchanges with the United States Thursday in retaliation for the U.S. granting of political asylum to Chinese tennis star Hu Na.

Radio Peking said the All-China Sports Federation had decided not to compete in 10 international competitions in the United States this year, including water polo and women's softball tournaments.

"The U.S. government action has ruined the normal atmosphere of sino-U.S. sports exchanges," an unnamed leading official of the federation was quoted as saying.

The Ministry of Culture announced all remaining cultural exchanges for 1983 would be stopped immediately as of Thursday, the official Xinhua news agency reported. Among programs scheduled was the showing of Star Wars and four other movies in a U.S. film week in China in July.

Meanwhile, Peking radio broadcast interviews in which Miss Hu's parents said they were extremely anguished over the separation and called the U.S. action a "swindle" because "there was no question of political persecution" of their daughter.

The Chinese retaliation had been expected. China already had said sports and cultural exchanges, as well as overall relations, would be damaged.

"The Chinese government has no choice but to take the measure," said Ding Gu, director of cultural relations with foreign countries. "The U.S. government should be responsible for the consequences arising therefrom."

U.S. Embassy spokesman Mark Crocker said, "we deeply regret the Chinese overreaction to the Hu Na case."

Radio Peking said Miss Hu's mother, Wen Ruying, was home ill in Chengdu, Sichuan province, and cried steadily during the interview.

"The U.S. government should send her back to China so our family can be reunited," said Miss Wen, an accountant for the provincial sports commission's reception center.

Her father, Hu Yunfu, a basketball coach in the Chinese Army, declared that the family was "indignant" at the U.S. decision and supported China's protest.

Meanwhile, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the man who forged relations between the United States and China, said Thursday that the latest turn for the worse in these relations should not make people forget that the two countries still had a "community of interests."

Kissinger was the first American figure to comment, in an NBC Television interview, on China's decision.

Mauroy cabinet wins trust vote

PARIS, April 7 (AFP) — French Minister Pierre Mauroy's government easily won a vote of confidence here early Thursday after a heated parliamentary debate.

The government victory, by a vote of 323 to 155, was never in doubt since the French Socialist Party has an absolute majority in the Chamber of Deputies, the lower house.

Mauroy nevertheless formally staked the life of his newly reshuffled government after a long policy statement about his austerity measures, which are intended to solve France's serious economic problems, including a perilous balance-of-trade deficit.

Mauroy was backed by the Socialists, who have an absolute majority, and by the Communists who have four ministers in the government. However, the Communists have said they might not vote on Monday for a bill enabling the government to enact part of its austerity measures by decree, thus avoiding a debate on details.

The fact that it is a left-wing administration that is demanding sacrifices from wage earners has placed the Socialists and Communists, as well as the trade unions, in a difficult position.

The vote in parliament highlighted this. Socialist Communist members of the National Assembly could not withhold their support without provoking a constitutional crisis.

GOOD NEWS

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Visual evidence scanty

Scientists mapping oil slick path

By Jean Grant
Alkhobar Bureau

DHAHRAN, April 7 — Dr. Abdullah Dabbagh, director of the UPM Research Institute, huddles over a blueprint of the Arabian Gulf. As he points out the probable path of the massive oil slick now moving down the Gulf, his finger still has some sticky tar-like oil on it. Scientists Bill Lehr, Bob Fraga, and Murad Belen of the Institute's Oil Slick Studies Group (OSSG) have been showing the chief tarballs washed up on the shoreline.

They look like generals mapping out a plan of battle, and in a very real sense that is just what they are. This war is a silent one, but at stake is the cleanliness of miles of shoreline and the survival of marine life throughout the Arabian Gulf.

Headquarters on the Eastern Province front of the fight to preserve the Gulf is the 7th floor lab of the swank Research Institute of the University of Petroleum and Minerals (UPM). The lab is hot since the A.C. has broken down temporarily, but that doesn't stop the work. A lab coat splattered with oil hangs next to an emergency shower and eye wash. There is a Hewlett Packard computer in one corner and in another the fume hood which holds samples of Arabian light, medium, and heavy crude oil as well as the tarballs picked up two days before. Dozens of samples of oil lie on the counter — the oil is on sorbents which look like circles of Arabic bread. The ones that are soaked with oil looked charred; the others with just a sheen of oil, look like lightly-done bread fresh from the oven.

Closer inspection of the oil samples in the fume hood leads you to believe that oil is foul stuff. Dark and viscous, it sticks to whatever touches it. This stickiness makes it difficult to clean up.

An elusive enemy

The oil slick has scientists baffled. It is an elusive enemy. "Visual evidence on the spills," reads a recent OSSG report, "is so far scanty." Although experts from round the globe have converged on the Gulf and flown over it in helicopters, so far there have been few sightings. One surveillance team claims to have spotted the oil slick and described it as twice the size of Manhattan. Two days later, another such team saw nothing.

Is the slick nothing more than a phantom of the Arabian Gulf?

The scientists think not and propose three reasons why sightings have been so few. First, observers have understandably been reluctant to fly over the Iran-Iraq war zone at the northwest end of the Gulf where the spills originate.

A second reason is that much of oil gushing unchecked from the offshore wells may have already sunk to the seabed, where it may or may not remain. The sheen of the light slicks

is only a hint of the dark expanses of weathered crude that may lie below. Half of the oil seems to disappear by itself in a few days, and some of the oil is consumed by the fires burning unchecked at the wells. But as what's left evaporates or sinks, the unseen enemy pollutes the water and atmosphere.

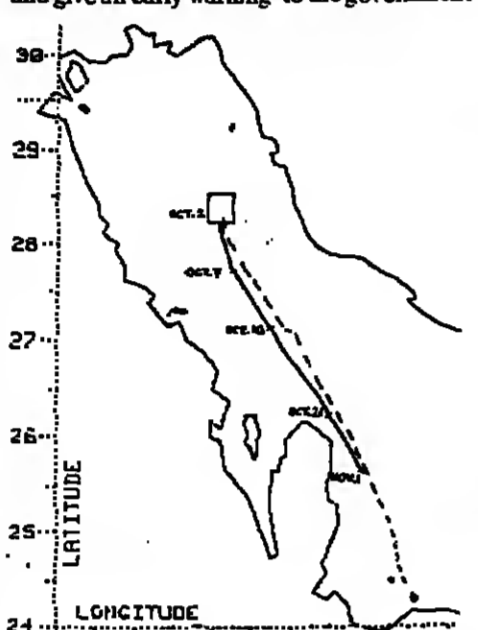
The oil slick teases scientists as it moves back and forth, one day visible, another day not. Everyone dreads the day when the slick will make itself fully apparent, as it impacts the shore somewhere in the Gulf.

Trajectories mapped

But where will it hit? Insofar as all the countries of the Gulf suffer from the devastation caused to the marine life, the problem is a general one, but for those countries whose shoreline the black mass impacts, the problem will become both more specific and disastrous.

What is often forgotten as soon as experts jet in from afar is that there are local experts familiar with Gulf conditions who may in fact have already cracked the complex code of oil spill trajectories.

"The Research Institute was interested in this long before there was any major problem. Starting four years ago, OSSG established the ability to predict what would happen if an oil tanker or submarine caused a sudden oil spill," said Dr. Dabbagh. "They can tell where the spill is going and how fast, and give an early warning to the government



SPILL TRAJECTORIES: OSSG models were already in existence from the Oct. 2, 1980, Hasbah 6 oil spill. Such studies take several years to complete but after they are done they are invaluable in making future predictions. Dark line shows actual trajectory, broken line the predicted one.

agencies concerned."

A simple-minded explanation of this sort of calculation might go like this: OSSG scientists feed a computer such data as currents, winds, and the properties of the oil and the surface waters. The computer mulls over these data as computers do, performing a vector calculation which enables researchers to predict where the oil will probably travel. One year before the Hasbah 6 spill of October, 1980, OSSG scientists had worked out their first set of predictions. The path — or trajectory as the scientists term it — taken by the oil was very close to that which was predicted by the OSSG model (see accompanying diagram).

"This gave us confidence," Dabbagh said, "and we went ahead with other studies similar to this."

Specimens collected

As we talk, a scientist walks into the lab next-door, carrying a meter-long silvery fish by the tail. The glistening mackerel, which had washed up on the beach is stuffed unceremoniously in the fridge to await autopsy. Marine biologists of the Research Institute have been out all day collecting samples of dead fowl and fish on Saudi Arabian beaches. As many as 500 dead jellyfish and many sea snakes have been sighted. The day before *Arab News* visited the Research Institute, a fish had squirted oil from its stomach during dissection.

This is the breeding season and since the young are less able to survive in polluted waters, the danger to the survival of the species is all the greater.

What is the advantage of being able to foretell just where the oil spill will hit?

Clean-up planning

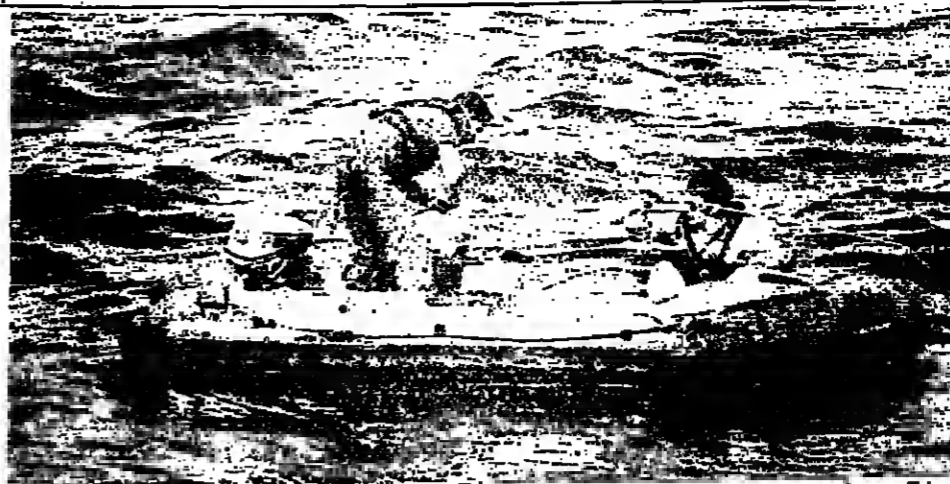
Given a shortage of equipment to combat the danger, a reliable indication of where it will hit enables governments to place this equipment where it will be of most use. Furthermore, the greatest damage occurs when the oil hits the shore. Better then to catch the oil at sea if at all possible! In addition, it is far harder to collect the oil ashore than at sea. In the clean-up of Bahrain's contaminated coastal areas after the 1980 Hasbah slick, up to eight miles of sandy beach were removed and mud and salt flats dredged.

Capturing the oil

It is cheaper and easier to capture the oil at sea, and there are three ways to do this, said Dabbagh. The first is mechanical whereby the oil is skimmed and then removed to be burned elsewhere.

A second method is to spray it with bacteria which eats up the oil and turns it into energy; this is the best solution but also the most expensive.

A final procedure is to spray the sticky mass with chemicals to break it up. This is not recommended because of the effect it may have on the marine eco-system.



OIL SPILL STUDIES: UPM scientists are shown here in the process of studying how oil is dispersed after it enters the waters of the Gulf. As tests are made a helicopter takes pictures to correlate the color of the oil with its thickness.

Youth mission visits Kingdom

Progress impresses Swedes

By Suresh Shah
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, April 7 — Members of the first youth delegation from Sweden were quite impressed with the progress the Kingdom has made in economic, infrastructural, educational and health areas.

The four-member delegation of the National Council of Swedish Youth (SUL), headed by Jan Björjunge, SUL's first vice president, representing the Center Party Youth League, just completed a ten-day tour of the Kingdom under the visit exchange program of the Social Activity and Camps Department of the General Presidency of Youth Welfare.

Other members are Anders A. Aronsson, of the Temperance Youth Movement; Gunilla Samuelsson, alternate member of the SUL executive committee representing the Social Democratic Youth League; and Lena Björk, of Social Democratic Youth League. The team, which arrived here on March 28, left for Sweden Thursday. During their stay, the members of the delegation visited Jeddah, Abha, Khamis Mushait, Riyadh, Dhahran and Jubail.

"We are very much impressed with the fast development in the Kingdom and unless one sees it, it is difficult to imagine it. Björjunge told *Arab News* on the eve of their departure.

"There is nothing like such a fast development of industries, trade, education, roads, water desalination plants and construction activity," Aronsson said. "The hurried tour



Jan Björjunge



Anders Aronsson

of the Kingdom gives an idea that Saudi Arabia is not all oil and desert, but there are green hills, and natural beauty as well.

"All the places visited we had a true taste of Arab hospitality," Björjunge said. "Before we came here our general impression of Saudi Arabia was that of a major oil exporting country which plays an important role in the Middle East and Islamic world, and has its own culture and tradition," he said.

"During this visit we learned a lot more about the country," he said. "There is very little written about this country in our newspapers though nearly 100 Swedish companies are working here," he added.

In Jeddah, the group visited the desalination plant, the Swedish Embassy, the Mercedes factory and the Corniche. In Abha they visited the information center and national park. They visited the National Museum and rapidly growing King Saud University in Riyadh and met with officials in Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Information and the General Presidency of Youth Welfare.

Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Friday						
Fajr (Dawn)	4:43	4:42	4:14	3:59	4:24	4:52
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:23	12:24	11:55	11:42	12:06	12:36
Asr (Afternoon)	3:48	3:52	3:24	3:12	3:36	4:08
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:39	6:41	6:13	6:01	6:25	6:56
Isha (Night)	8:09	8:11	7:43	7:31	7:55	8:26

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To stay nonaligned

Mubarak rules out toeing Soviet line

TOKYO, April 7 (AFP) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak told Japanese leaders Thursday that Egypt would maintain its nonaligned diplomacy to promote friendship with neighboring countries and would not adopt pro-Soviet policies.

President Mubarak made the remarks during meetings here with leaders of the Japan-Egypt Friendship Association, led by former Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito, the Japan-Arab Friendship Parliamentarians' League, and the Japan-Arab Association, Japanese sources said.

Mubarak denied a press report that Egypt would move closer to the Soviet Union, saying "such a report is wrong," the sources said.

He likewise denied the reported dispatch of Egyptian troops to Iraq and stressed that Egypt would never send a military force to a foreign country to intervene in a war, the sources said.

Iraq is currently embroiled in a border conflict with Iran that began some 30 months ago.

At a luncheon with business leaders, Mubarak sought Japanese assistance.

"For many reasons, cooperation with Japan is a great priority in us. We look upon the Japanese model with admiration and respect," he said.

The luncheon was given in his honor by the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), Japan's most influential group of businessmen and industrialists.

Mubarak expressed the hope that Japan would increase investments in Egypt, saying "foreign investment is encouraged and guaranteed."

According to another report, Mubarak has asked North Korean President Kim Il-Sung to have his country stop sending military aid to Iran, the Egyptian magazine *Al-Masara* reported in Cairo Thursday.

Mubarak told Kim that "such a move would help to create a climate for a just solution of the (Iranian-Iraqi) conflict which would preserve the interests of the two parties," according to *Al-Masara*.

The magazine said the North Korean president had asked Mubarak to intervene with Iraqi authorities for an "improvement" in Iraqi-

Korean relations and had said he would support any nonaligned peace initiative.

Egypt supplies military aid to Iraq but diplomatic relations have been broken off between the two countries since the signing in 1979 of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

In another development, Butros Ghali, the Egyptian foreign minister, said Wednesday that France and Egypt have agreed not to renew their common resolution on the Mideast as long as U.S. President Ronald Reagan's peace plan remains a viable possibility.

"The Franco-Egyptian resolution is still on the agenda of the (U.N.) Security Council," Ghali told reporters in Paris after a 35-minute meeting with President Francois Mitterrand.

"But France and Egypt are in agreement not to bring up this problem while it is still possible that the Reagan plan will be executed."

The Franco-Egyptian resolution, put before the Security Council last summer, calls for a mutual and simultaneous recognition by the Israelis and Palestinians and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

The Reagan plan, announced in September, calls for the creation of a Palestinian entity attached to Jordan, but opposes an independent Palestinian state and doesn't mention the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Ghali said there was a "concordance of views" between France and Egypt on the "importance of activating the peace process in favor of a global solution to the Mideast crisis."

He said both countries were worried by the fact that this process "cannot get started," either on the question of the West Bank and Gaza or on Lebanon.

Ghali said a "climate of confidence" must be restored on the West Bank if the Palestinians are to be brought into the negotiations.

"Our role is to ask the United States, a full partner in these negotiations, to activate their diplomatic action in favor of an immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanese territory."

He added that Egypt's ambassador to Israel would not return to his post until there has been a solution to the Lebanese problem.

Tigray fighters register new war victories

JEDDAH, April 7 — About 1,256 Ethiopian soldiers have been killed and wounded during the last week of March in battles against freedom fighters in Tigray province.

A communique by the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), issued here Thursday, said that the battles took place in the western part of Tigray where the Ethiopian Army suffered heavy losses.

More than 600 Ethiopian soldiers were killed and an unspecified number wounded during a five-hour battle at a place called Gudguda, the communique said. Twenty-seven soldiers, including a lieutenant, five tanks, 26 military trucks and large numbers of varying light arms, mortars and ammunition were captured, the TPLF claimed. "The garrison at Gudguda was completely destroyed and kept under our full control," the communique said.

On March 31, TPLF fighters ambushed an Ethiopian brigade at Gual Badme, killing 65 soldiers and capturing six. Also, some units of the TPLF attacked an Ethiopian garrison at May Hutia on March 25, killing 27 soldiers and wounding 66, while on March 27 a government convoy trying to cross the Tekkeze River was ambushed and 150 Ethiopian soldiers were killed.

The attacks are aimed at breaking the Tigray resistance militarily. The offensive is the seventh in a series entitled "Red Star Offensive," the communique said.

Another major attack on government forces was made by the TPLF on March 31 in Hegere Selam, near the provincial capital, Mekele. More than 286 enemy troops were killed and wounded. The dead included the commander of a military group called "Tekula."

The TPLF also conducted a surprise attack on a military garrison in Lugya, in the neighboring Wolla province. The attack, jointly carried with the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), had paralyzed the main Asseb in Addis Ababa highway, the TPLF communique said. About 50 government troops were killed and 10 taken prisoner.

Cheysson meets Lebanese leaders

BEIRUT, April 7 (AP) — French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson met Thursday with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and other top officials before presiding over a conference of all the French ambassadors to Middle Eastern countries.

Cheysson, who flew here Wednesday night, met in the morning with Lebanese president, then with his counterpart Elie Salem and Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan. Cheysson refused to give details of his discussions with Lebanese officials.

The French minister, whose country maintains 2,000 soldiers in Lebanon as part of the 5,400-man French, U.S., Italian and British peacekeeping force, will brief reporters on his talks in Beirut on Friday, French Embassy officials said.

Gunman awarded life term for Al-Aqsa attack

TEL AVIV, April 7 (AP) — The district court of occupied Jerusalem Thursday convicted Alan Harry Goodman of murder and sentenced him to life in prison for the 1982 shooting attack on the Al-Aqsa mosque.

The court rejected Goodman's plea of insanity and ruled he was responsible for his actions when he went on a shooting spree at the Islamic shrine.

The three-judge panel, with Elazar Halevy presiding, had retired to consider Goodman's sentence after a summary of the 34-page decision was read out in court. Ten minutes later, the judges returned to announce the life sentence, which is the mandatory penalty in Israel for murder.

Goodman also was convicted of four counts of attempted murder, and the judges sentenced him to 10 years on each count for a total of 40 years, with 20 years of that sentence to run concurrently with the life sentence.

The effect of the cumulative sentences was to make it difficult for Goodman to win parole for many years.

The Muslim unrest was fueled by the fact that Goodman was wearing an Israeli Army uniform at the time of the attack, and he carried an army-issue M-16 automatic rifle.

Murderer hanged in Lebanon

BEIRUT, April 7 (Agencies) — Screaming and kicking, a convicted murderer was hanged in a public square Thursday in the same place where he buried the mutilated bodies of two persons he killed on Nov. 30, 1979, the government announced.

The army and police sealed off the Sanaya Square, where Ibrahim Tarraf, 36, was taken to the gallows at daybreak for the first hanging in Lebanon since 1972. The public was banned from Sanaya, but the press was allowed to observe the execution after an initial refusal by the authorities.

Tarraf was living in the same building where his two victims lived in a floor above his.

The court verdict was vague about the motive of the crime. During the trial, Tarraf's

Kyprianou in Greece for crucial talks

ATHENS, April 7 (R) — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus arrived here Thursday for a two-day official visit that is expected to focus on a forthcoming debate in the United Nations on the future of this divided island.

Greece and Cyprus have been working together closely on the preparation of a resolution at the U.N. General Assembly calling for the withdrawal of Turkish troops who have occupied northern Cyprus since their 1974 invasion.

Since Kyprianou last came to Greece a month ago, he has won fresh assurances of support at the New Delhi summit of the nonaligned movement, of which Cyprus is a

defense attorney argued that his client was mentally unsound. But a panel of physicians and psychiatrists formed by the court examined Tarraf and ruled that he was sane and in complete control of his faculties.

The death sentence was upheld by Lebanon's Supreme Court recently and President Gemayel ratified it on Monday.

Tarraf's lawyer criticized the government's decision to go ahead with the execution as unfair at a time when almost all of Lebanon is controlled by foreign armed forces.

The government's authority was only re-established in Beirut late last year and still extends no further than the capital. Crimes committed outside the government's area of control, often by armed militiamen, mostly go unpunished.

He argues that the crux of the problem is the occupation of northern Cyprus by Turkish troops and that this is a problem which must be solved by the international community.

prominent member. Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, who will see Kyprianou Friday, has also raised the Cyprus issue with Canadian leaders during a week-long visit to Canada.

Papandreu is known to favor what he calls a repositioning of the Cyprus problem. This means a departure from the view that the problem is essentially an intercommunal strife.

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POLITICAL ROADBLOCK: Traffic on the coastal highway leading south of Beirut was backed up for more than three kilometers Tuesday. The bottleneck was an Israeli checkpoint and Ambassador Antoine Fattal, head of the Lebanese delegation to the U.S.-mediated withdrawal talks, protested the logjam at the negotiating table in Kinshasa.

Libya, Chad told to discuss Aouzou

UNITED NATIONS, April 7 (Agencies) — Chad won an indirect victory in the Security Council here Wednesday in its dispute with Libya over the uranium-bearing Aouzou border strip.

The council asked the two parties to settle their territorial claims peacefully through the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Diplomatic observers considered that the council's statement would enable Hissene Habre's government to occupy the Chadian seat at the OAU summit meeting in Addis Ababa next month.

The statement came in response to a complaint lodged by Chad last month alleging Libyan aggression and occupation of the disputed territory for the past 10 years. Libya supported a rival faction in Chad's prolonged Civil War and does not recognize that country's present government.

BRIEFS

NAIROBI (AFP) — Egypt will take part in the Organization of African Unity summit called for June 6-11 in Addis Ababa, a leading Egyptian Foreign Ministry official said here Thursday.

RABAT (AFP) — There are more than 20 million Moroccans, and 42 percent of them are city dwellers, according to the just-published preliminary findings of a census last September.

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II met Thursday with Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the 42-nation Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Vatican announced.

ISLAMABAD (AP) — In his second cabinet reshuffle in a year, Afghan President Babrak Karmal Wednesday replaced his education minister and changes among ranking bureaucrats holding mainly planning and economic posts, Radio Kabul, monitored here, reported.

GENEVA (AFP) — The International Labor Organization (ILO) Wednesday announced \$11 million program of practical aid for the two million Afghan refugees shel-

tering in camps in Pakistan.

TEL AVIV (AFP) — three Palestinian militants were given long prison sentences Wednesday by the Israeli military court of Nablus in occupied Jordan for a January, 1982, grenade attack on an army patrol in which a soldier was wounded.

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey's military rulers will hold national elections in late October to restore parliamentary democracy in this NATO-member country, a leading Turkish lawmaker said Wednesday.

BEIRUT (AFP) — A formal two-month truce in factional fighting between Druze and Christian militia forces in areas east of Beirut was again shattered overnight by exchanges of artillery fire. The Alek region and the Shouf mountains have been the scene of daily clashes.

CAIRO (AFP) — A court Wednesday rejected the request of Esmat Sadat, brother of assassinated President Anwar Sadat, to free 60,000 Egyptian pounds (about \$75,000) of his goods, which were seized to pay his lawyers' fees.

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Escalating violence in Latin America

Private study raps U.S. policy

WASHINGTON, April 7 (Agencies) — A group of prominent U.S. and Latin American citizens Wednesday faulted U.S. administration policy in the region, saying it is risking prolonged bloodshed in El Salvador and new turmoil in Nicaragua.

It denounced past "overt and covert U.S. intervention" in Latin America and said "sharp external confrontation with revolutionary regimes" is more likely to breed revolutionary sentiment, rather than quell it. "The United States could do much to foster a climate of security in the region by making unequivocally clear its commitment to respect national sovereignty," the group said in a study known as the Inter-American Dialogue Report.

It also urged "a many-sided dialogue" to peacefully end disputes among all the governments of Central America and their opposition movements. It should include talks between the United States, Cuba and the Soviet Union, the study said.

"Continued fighting in El Salvador, continuing counterrevolutionary activities in Nicaragua, escalating violence in Guatemala — all are likely to feed each other and even raise the specter of wider regional conflict," it said. "We believe, therefore, that negotiations should be tried."

It recommended that the United States and the Soviet Union extend the understanding that ended the 1962 Cuban missile crisis to all of the Caribbean and Central America. Issued after a six-month study, the report was prepared under the joint direction of Sol M. Linowitz, former U.S. representative to the Organization of American States, and Galo Plaza, former president of Ecuador.

Participants included former political leaders as well as business leaders, academics and clerics from the region. The U.S. members included former Secretary of State

Edmund Muskie and former Secretary of Defense Elliott Richardson. The report said 100,000 persons have been killed in fighting in Central America in the last five years and a million people have been displaced. Most of the criticism of President Ronald Reagan's policy was veiled, but there could be no mistaking that the panel found serious fault with key aspects.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State George Shultz was told Wednesday by an influential Congressman that fresh conditions must be met if the U.S. was to provide El Salvador with \$60 million in emergency military aid. Maryland Democrat Clarence Long, chairman of the House Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, said he told Shultz a high-ranking negotiator should be named to bring about peace talks between El Salvador's government and the guerrillas. El Salvador should also declare an amnesty for all political prisoners, he said.

"Right now, if we put this (approval of the \$60 million) before the subcommittee without any of these things being met, I think without any question it would lose," Long told reporters. He said Shultz promised to consider the new conditions.

The administration has said El Salvador needs about \$30 million worth of ammunition and spare parts quickly. The rest of the \$60 million would be spent training Salvadoran troops.

In a related development, the U.S. State Department, reversing former policy, has issued a visa to Salvadoran rightist leader Roberto D'Aubuisson, once accused of violent political activities, a department spokesman said Wednesday.

D'Aubuisson, currently president of El Salvador's Constituent Assembly, used the revaluated visa to enter the United States on March 31 and is currently in Miami, Florida.

His presence was confirmed by John Hughes, the department's chief spokesman, who declined to comment on reports D'Aubuisson is engaged in raising money from the Salvadoran exile community for the rightist Arena Party which he heads. D'Aubuisson last visited the United States in July 1980 even though his name was on a list of foreign nationals barred from entry. News accounts at the time said that he had "slipped past" U.S. immigration authorities. His U.S. visa had been invalidated.

He left voluntarily after two days in Washington when officials of the Jimmy Carter administration complained he was "suspected of violent activities" in El Salvador. John Trotter, then the State Department spokesman, said his presence was "prejudicial to American interests."

D'Aubuisson was elected to the Salvadoran Assembly in March 1982 and later was chosen its president. He has been widely suspected of involvement in violent political activities in El Salvador prior to his election, including alleged complicity in the murder of Roman Catholic Archbishop Oscar Romero.

But State Department press officer Rush Taylor said: "The hard evidence available to us, however, has been quite limited and inconclusive. The allegations have not been substantiated."

In another development in Managua gunmen killed a woman guerrilla chief from El Salvador Wednesday in the first assassination of a prominent Salvadoran leftist in Nicaragua, officials said. They said that Ana Guadalupe Martinez, who was in her late twenties, was shot dead at a house 14 kilometers south of Managua. Government sources said they believed a right-wing "death squad" was responsible for the killing.

Guadalupe Martinez was chief military spokeswoman of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), an umbrella organization for the five left-wing guerrilla groups fighting the U.S.-backed government in El Salvador. She frequently traveled abroad and often appeared at press conferences with Guillermo Ungo, president of the political wing of the FMLN.

The government sources said they thought Guadalupe Martinez had been killed by a right-wing team sent to Nicaragua to assassinate one of the most articulate leaders of the FMLN.

BRIEFS

AMSTERDAM (AP) — Amsterdam police seized 9.5 kilos of heroin hidden in semi-precious stones and arrested nine persons in a major series of smuggling raids, a police spokesman said Thursday. The drug was smuggled into the country from Pakistan.

COLOMBO (AFP) — Security forces have detained for questioning Dr. S. Rajasingham, the leader of a labor organization suspected of having links with northern Tamil terrorist groups. It was reported here Thursday.

BOGOTA (AP) — Many of the 150,000 refugees from last Thursday's earthquake in Popayan have armed themselves with clubs and long knives because robbers are prowling the streets of the devastated city, radio reports said.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados (AP) — Nurses at seven hospitals ended their 16-day strike Wednesday after the government said it would cut back on the new, longer schedule that prompted the strike.

WASHINGTON (AFP) — U.S. Interior Secretary James Watt has banned rock bands from this year's official July 4 Independence Day concert in the capital because he says they "attract the wrong element."

KUALA LUMPUR (AFP) — A truck driver has received the death sentence from the Ipoh High Court in northern Malaysia for trafficking in heroin worth about \$5.4 million.

LONDON (AFP) — The British rock group "The Animals", popular in the 1960s with such hits as "The House of the Rising Sun", will return to the stage after 17 years of absence, the British mass-circulation daily *The Sun* said here Thursday.

TOKYO (AFP) — North Korea hopes to make contact with the United States as a step toward establishing diplomatic ties between the two countries, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) reported Thursday.

70 Haitians seek refuge in Florida

ISLAMORADA, Florida, April 7 (AP) — At least 70 Haitians packed aboard a wooden sailboat with ragged sails and a tree trunk for a mast arrived here Wednesday in the second boatload of refugees reaching the state in three days, officials said.

The 47 men, 21 women and about four children appeared healthy and well fed, although one of the Haitians told U.S. Coast Guard officials they had been at sea for 27 days. But officials were skeptical of that. The boat arrived at the Islamorada station at 5 p.m., said chief petty officer W. Gene Hughes. "It's the typical homemade Haitian boat that they've been coming over in the four years I've been here," he said. "We're in the process of doing a proper count. According to one of them who spoke English, they have 72 aboard."

Gary Hamaker, deputy chief patrol agent of the U.S. border patrol, said, the agency sent some of its illegal alien smuggling investigators to "see if there are any links into a smuggling operation."

On Monday, 39 Haitians were seen off the coast of Hollywood, the first group of island refugees to arrive in South Florida in such a fashion in more than a year. They were taken to an immigration center. The U.S. government began an all-out attempt in 1981 to stem the tide of illegal Haitian entrants by stationing cutters in the windward passage between Cuba and Hispaniola.

Pressure builds in Peru for death penalty revival

LIMA, April 7 (AP) — Political pressure built on Wednesday for restoration of Peru's death penalty after the massacre of more than 50 peasants by leftist guerrillas trying to overthrow Belaunde's government.

Last year, centrist President Fernando Belaunde sent a proposal to Congress asking the death penalty be applied to acts of terrorism. On Wednesday, Representative Oscar Olivares, secretary of the lower house and a former general of the paramilitary guard, urged the president to press for the measure. There was no immediate response from the presidency on that issue, but Belaunde told reporters Tuesday he considered the weekend massacre "an insanity done by persons psychologically unhinged."

The constitution presently limits the death penalty to wartime treason, and it was last applied to an air force officer in 1979, during a military regime. A call for tougher action by the government also came from Sen. Kavier Orlandini, deputy vice president and the conservative newspaper *El Comercio* that said the government should give no quarter to the guerrillas.

The armed forces command in Peru's guerrilla warfare zone, around the state capital of Ayacucho 350 miles southeast of Lima, said troops and police continued the hunt for an estimated 200 guerrillas who massacred the peasants in two remote Andean villages after the peasants asked for police protection against the insurgents.

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Bulgaria says Brzezinski spied for CIA 20 years ago

VIENNA, April 7 (R) — The official Bulgarian BTA news agency said Wednesday Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser to former President Jimmy Carter, was a spy and tried to recruit agents for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in Bulgaria 20 years ago.

BTA said Brzezinski contacted a Bulgarian CIA agent code named "Andrew" when he visited Sofia in 1963 as a university professor at the invitation of Bulgaria's Academy of Sciences.

"Do you remember the password 'best regards from Peter' conveyed to 'Andrew'? You were its carrier, that is an agent of the CIA," said the BTA commentary, written as if addressed to Brzezinski personally.

It said Andrew was a Bulgarian citizen named Heinrich Nathan Speter, "a long recruited agent of American intelligence."

who at his trial later testified that Brzezinski had entrusted him with "a number of concrete intelligence tasks." BTA made it clear its accusations against Brzezinski were provoked by his recent remarks on Bulgaria's alleged role in the assassination attempt on Pope John Paul two years ago.

In Washington, Brzezinski, asked about Bulgaria's claim that he once spied for the CIA said: "The author of that story is a loony."

Last month, Brzezinski said on a U.S. television that Bulgaria should be ostracized if more evidence emerged linking it with the shooting. The Italian authorities are holding a Bulgarian airline official, Sergei Antonov, on suspicion of complicity in the assassination attempt and judicial sources have named other Bulgarians suspected of involvement.

British unions support ban on nuclear waste dumping

LONDON, April 7 (Agencies) — Officials of four British labor unions with nearly two million members agreed Wednesday to support a ban on dumping nuclear waste in the Atlantic Ocean.

The executive committees of the National Union of Railwaymen, the Locomotive Engineers and the Transport and General Workers' Union are expected formally to endorse the ban within one month, after the National Union of Seamen took the initiative. Peter Wilkinson, a director of the Greenpeace Environmental Protection Organization which has agitated for the ban and tried to interrupt dumping at sea with its own vessels, described the unions' move as a "major step forward in the fight against nuclear dumping."

He said 90 percent of the waste put into the Atlantic is British and because it cannot be monitored or controlled, Greenpeace wants it stored in purpose-built warehouses inland.

The meeting took place as the state-run Atomic Energy Authority prepared to make its biggest dump ever of 4,000 metric tons of radioactive waste in the Atlantic, 800 kms south of Land's End.

Seamen's official Tony McGregor said they were greatly encouraged by the support of other unions involved in transporting the waste. The safety of seamen when handling it is "the main issue for us," he said.

Meanwhile, in Bonn, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Wednesday documents concerning the storage and transfer of poisonous dioxin wastes from Seveso, Italy, have been seized by West German police at the offices of a chemical waste storage company.

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Indian Ocean panel to meet Monday

UNITED NATIONS, April 7 (AFP) — A U.N. ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean Monday opens the second of three 1983 sessions here aimed at resolving problems holding up the organization next year of an international conference in Colombo to try to transform the region into a zone of peace.

The only concrete result achieved during the first session, which was held here in February, was an agreement on the agenda of the three 1983 sessions.

A minority of member states, led by United States, feels that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan has so altered the overall political and security situation of the entire region, that such a conference would be bound to fail. They ask for progress on substantive issues before agreeing on organizational problems.

Australia for its part, stressed during the last session that it would refuse to accept any date for a conference until there was substantial progress toward a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. Since committee decisions are taken by consensus, the Australian position is sufficient to block the Colombo meeting.

The international conference, which stems from a 1971 U.N. General Assembly declaration, was originally scheduled to take place in 1981. But the ad hoc committee, which was established in 1972, was unable to complete its preparation for that year. Subsequently, the conference was rescheduled for 1983, and then, because of the persisting deadlock, for the first half of 1984.

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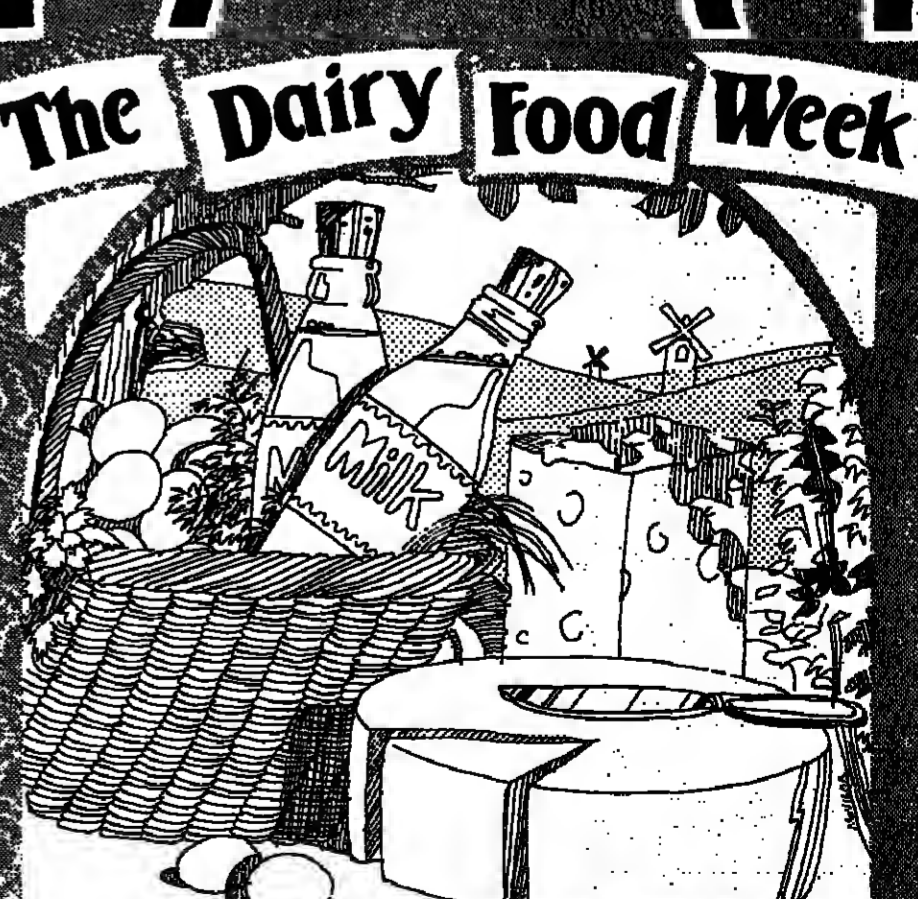
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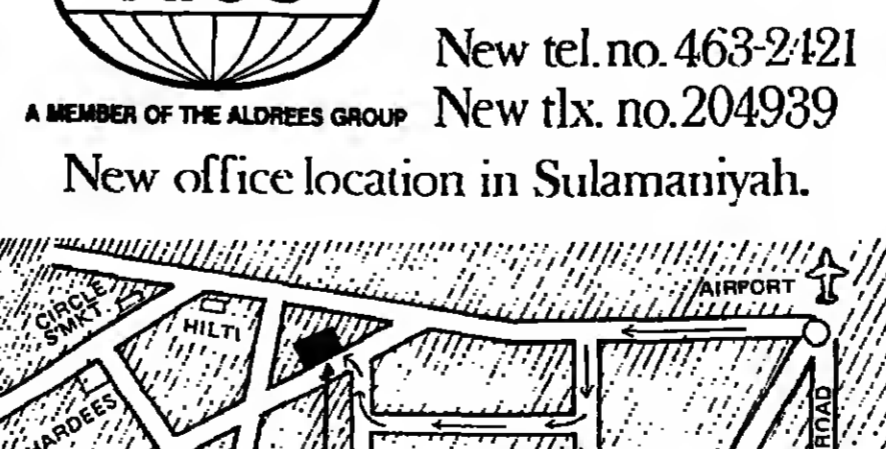
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FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1983

Arab News Economy

PAGE 5

With oil sales plunging

Arab exports to U.S. record over 50% fall

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP) — American trade with Arab countries dropped dramatically last year, and simultaneously swung sharply from deficit to surplus for the United States, an Arab-American publication says.

U.S. trade with the 21 members of the Arab League states in 1982 fell 28 percent from 1981 to 1982, according to the April bulletin of the American-Arab Association of New York. U.S. exports to the Arab world actually increased 11 percent last year, but Arab exports to the U.S. plunged more than 50 percent from 1981.

As a result, the U.S. registered a \$4.7 billion trade surplus with the Arab states in 1982 compared with an \$11.3 billion deficit in 1981, according to U.S. government figures.

Americans in poverty rolls top 30m

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP) — The number of Americans living in poverty topped 30 million in 1981, the highest level in 15 years, the U.S. Census Bureau reported Wednesday.

The recession and rising consumer prices were blamed by the Bureau for the addition of 2.2 million people to the poverty rolls that year. That growth brought to 31.8 million the number of poor Americans, the report said.

That was the largest number of Americans below the poverty level since 1965 when 33 million were listed as poor. Poverty last topped 30 million in 1966, when 30.4 million were listed as poor. The number of people below the poverty level reached nearly 40 million in 1960.

The government sets the poverty level according to size of family. It is adjusted annually for inflation. For 1981 it was set at \$9,287 for a family of four. The new figures were included in a study titled "Characteristics of the population below the poverty level: 1981." It is a more detailed version of a report issued last summer.

Tea production up

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP) — Tea production last year in leading countries rose 3.6 percent to an estimated 1.9 million metric tons from 1.8 million tons in 1981, the U.S. Agriculture Department said Wednesday.

Production increased in all regions, although some individual countries showed declines, the department's foreign agricultural service said.

India remained the largest tea producer with 567,000 tons, up from 561,000 in 1981.

The main reason for the turnaround was a huge decline in Arab oil exports to the U.S. in 1982. U.S. purchases from Saudi Arabia, mainly oil and refinery products, dropped a whopping 48 percent to total \$7.4 billion in 1982, the report points out.

Algeria's sales of hydrocarbons to the U.S. plunged 47 percent to \$2.7 billion in 1982. However, U.S. imports from the United Arab Emirates in 1982 were virtually unchanged from 1981 at nearly \$2 billion. These three countries accounted for 87 percent of all U.S. imports from the Arab world.

U.S. oil imports from Syria dropped 88 percent in 1982, from Iraq they fell 76 percent, and from Kuwait 53 percent. Smaller volume of U.S. oil imports and lower petroleum prices were the main causes of this. But in some cases politics played a leading part in the decline. Libyan sales to U.S. for example, dropped 90 percent to \$512 million in 1982 as a result of the ban on U.S. imports from that country.

The shift in U.S.-Arab trade patterns reflects other factors such as the lower income of Arab nations. According to *The Oil and Gas Journal*, a U.S. trade publication, the Arab states produced only 13 million barrels of oil daily in 1982 compared with the 17.2 million barrels per day in 1981. The lower income from oil means that Arab governments have had to tighten their belts.

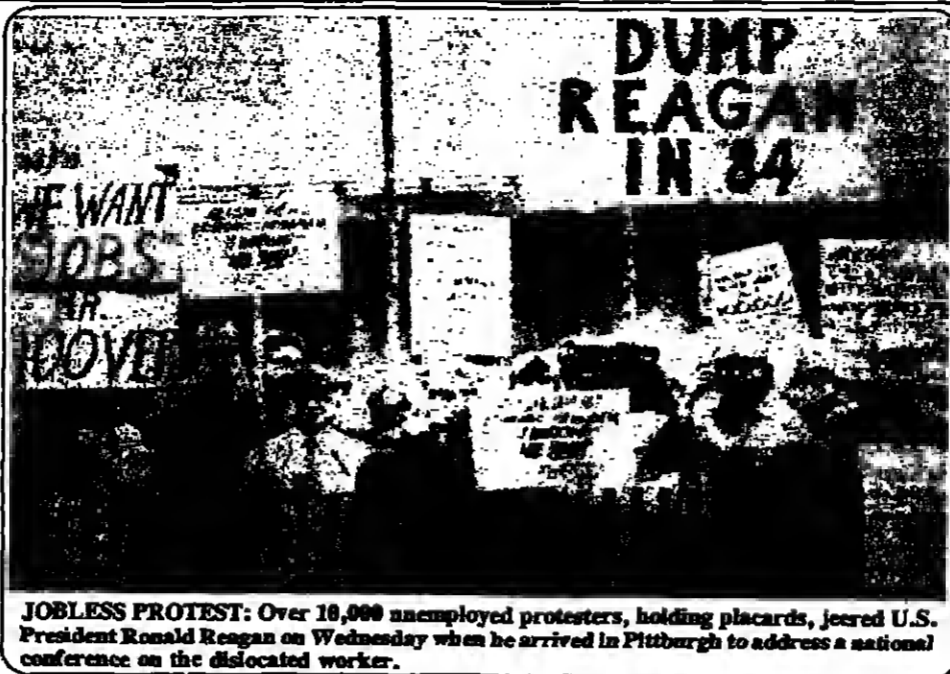
Saudi Report, a sister publication of *Arab News* published in Houston, Texas, quotes Saudi Arabian Minister of Industry Ghazi Algaibasi as saying that his government will now have to slow down its development plans because of diminished oil revenues, so that a project that would have been done in two years will now take four years.

U.S. exports to Saudi Arabia (the sixth largest market for the U.S. worldwide) rose 23 percent from 1981 to surpass \$9 billion in 1982. U.S. trade with the Kingdom swung from a \$7 billion deficit in 1981 to a \$1.6 billion surplus in 1982.

The U.S. Department of Commerce expects Saudi Arabian imports from the U.S. to stay around \$9 billion in 1983, but in other countries the picture is not so promising.

The bulletin points out that the United Arab Emirates had \$1 billion budget deficit in 1982 and expects to balance the budget by slashing expenditures in 1983. Saudi Arabia set a budget of \$92 billion in the current fiscal year but actual spending has been running at an annual level of only \$80 billion. The trend toward lower government outlays means fewer and smaller government contracts for foreign suppliers.

The outlook for trade with government and private entities in the Arab world is not unimportant for the United States. The Arab nations, which in 1982 took \$18.6 billion worth of American goods — account for nearly nine percent of all U.S. exports.



JOBLESS PROTEST: Over 10,000 unemployed protesters, holding placards, jeered U.S. President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday when he arrived in Pittsburgh to address a national conference on the dislocated worker.

At South-South conference End global crisis, rich urged

PEKING, April 7 (AP) — Third World scholars urged the rich nations Thursday to renegotiate the poorer nations' debt, open their own markets wider and take responsibility for ending the world economic crisis.

They also said Third World cooperation in finance would help make the developing nations more independent, and united action could help them obtain better prices for the industrial nations' goods and services.

The recommendations came in a "summary of conclusions" from a four-day "South-South" conference among 68 scholars from 24 nations. It was sponsored by the Third World Foundation and China's Academy of Social Sciences.

The document singled out the United States and "a few other developed countries" as the main obstacle preventing progress in negotiations between the rich "North" and the developing "South" on a new international economic system.

But it said "the deteriorating international economic situation and the manifest malfunctioning of the international economic system had led perceptive leaders in some developed countries" to recognize that reform would both help economic recovery and "contribute to world peace and stability."

It said a large part of the Third World's debt needs to be reorganized and renegotiated, especially where interest rates "are now at unsustainable levels in real terms."

Special measures were needed to help the poorest nations liquidate their payments arrears, and improve their import capacity and their agricultural output, it declared.

"Cancellation or reduction of some classes of their debt would be necessary and feasible," it said.

It called for measures in the next 12 months to open the richer nations' markets to

more products from the developing countries.

The document said the richer nations "had an obligation to adopt positive measures, in cooperation with the South, to relieve the crisis and initiate a world economic recovery on a sustained and equitable basis."

But it said the poorer nations could not merely wait for the rich nations to act. It said they had the responsibility to evolve more effective strategies for economic development, negotiations and cooperation.

In South-South cooperation, it said, "finance deserves high priority."

A Third World cooperative financial institution would enable developing countries to finance such widely beneficial programs as commodity stabilization and strengthen their bargaining position with transnational corporations, the document added.

The scholars said the developing nations should realize their importance as a market for goods, services and investment for the richer nations, and that "by concerted action the South can get these goods and services at better prices, reduce its dependence on the North for them and have the leverage it has been looking for in its negotiations with the North."

OPEC price cut takes the wind off Asian sails

BANGKOK, April 7 (Depthnews) — Nine Asian nations which export part of their surplus labor to the Middle East job market are nervous because the OPEC price cutback decision might mean the drying up of a source of much needed foreign exchange earnings.

The nine, as listed by Bangkok-based Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), are Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Thailand, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Nepal, South Korea and Tonga.

Since 1978, all of them have come to depend on the Middle East job market as a source of foreign exchange in the form of remittances from laborers exported by the nine to work on the multi-billion-dollar construction projects launched by the Arab states.

Of the nine, Pakistan and India are the top earners. Remittances from Pakistani workers in the Middle East have been averaging \$2 billion annually since 1980. In the case of India, the amount reached \$1.4 billion as of 1979 (latest figure available).

As noted by ESCAP, the remittances enable the labor exporting nations to reduce deficits incurred in their balance of

Profit-taking affects dollar

By J. H. Hammond

JEDDAH, April 7 — The Thursday markets were relatively quiet with profit-taking sales affecting the dollar's performance. Dealers were still reluctant to engage in any aggressive dollar sales on the basis of a firm Eurodollar deposit rate.

In New York, Federal Reserve "Fed fund" prime lending rates were still traded strongly within the ranges of 9 1/2 percent levels and there was no indication that the present tight monetary policy would be eased. As such, currencies traded within narrow margins against the dollar. The British pound traded firmly at the 1.5140 levels after reaching a two-month high of 1.5155 levels in the New York markets Wednesday night. The relative oil price stability in world markets has continued to boost sterling's strength, although some nervous profit-taking kept the pound from rising above the 1.5170 levels. The British financial markets were still with rumors that the higher exchange value of the pound might tempt the British government to cut back on the commercial banks' base lending rates of 10 1/2 percent, but the Bank of England has not made any signals to this effect.

In the bullion markets, gold and silver prices fluctuated with silver losing some of its recent sharp gains. Silver traded at \$11.15 an ounce on Thursday after closing at \$11.25 in New York on Wednesday night. Gold prices moved within the range of \$425-\$426 an ounce after closing at \$429 in New York. Bullion dealers are still confident that both gold and silver can find their levels again, but for the time being some volatility is to be expected.

In the European exchanges, the French franc received a boost when it was announced that the French National Assembly had approved the recent economic austerity measures proposed by President Mitterrand. The franc traded about 200 points higher at 7.2280 levels, while the Swiss franc could not manage any new gains over Wednesday levels of 2.0480. The German mark continued to move within the band of 2.4150 with the Bundesbank announcing no changes in its monetary policy since a discount Lombard rate cut had been rumored in the markets. The Japanese yen was also slightly erratic at 237.50 levels, unable to put on more strength against a weaker dollar.

The local markets witnessed another strong trading activity on the exchange markets, spot rial/dollar rates opened at 3.4503-08 levels but closed higher at 3.4510-15 — the highest for the past week.

The Bahrain-based OBUs — offshore banking units were relatively active, but commercial demand for currencies was the basis of the higher levels. On the deposit side, rial deposit rates opened at the 8 1/2 - 9 percent for the week tenor but longer-dated funds traded at the 9 1/2 - 9 3/4 percent for the one-year rate. Trading was active and some liquidity injections were seen at the 9 - 9 1/4 percent levels for the medium-dated funds.

LONDON (AP) — Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	426.25
Paris	429.84
Frankfurt	427.56
Zurich	425.75
Hong Kong	426.60

Egypt faces EEC trade curbs

CAIRO, April 7 (R) — Egypt, now turning to the United States for subsidized food instead of buying European, could face measures against its aluminum exports to the European Economic Community, a Cairo-based envoy of the Common Market said Thursday.

The envoy told Reuters: "The Egyptian government has been officially notified by the European Commission that its low-price aluminum sales were causing serious concern in member states. The official, who did not want to be named, said a group of European experts was due in Egypt within the next two

weeks for talks with their Egyptian counterparts on the issue.

The envoy declined to specify how far Egyptian prices were below the world level. But he said Egypt's aluminum exports to West Germany were causing special concern.

Egypt's sales of the commodity to West Germany came to 16,000 tons in 1981 while exports in the same year to the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Belgium totaled 10,000 tons. Egypt has made clear that it prefers importing its food from the United States rather than Europe.

OPEC price cut takes the wind off Asian sails

payments. The United Nations agency classifies the remittances as an "important positive item" in balance of payments of the nine.

ESCAP likewise observed that the remittances enjoyed rapid growth during the 1978-1979 period. The reason was the opening up of more job opportunities due to decision of the oil-exporting Middle East countries to start huge construction projects.

However, beginning 1980 growth of the remittances slowed down, indicating that tempo of construction activities in the Arab peninsula was beginning to taper off. ESCAP cited the continuing war between Iran and Iraq as one of the significant factors.

The Arab construction activities are expected to further slow down as a result of the decision taken by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to slash per barrel price of its crude to \$29 from the \$34 benchmark to arrest the glut in the international oil market.

The scaled down price of oil is projected to become lower if a pricing war erupts between OPEC and producers which are not members of the cartel. Russia has initiated

such a situation by reducing price of its oil below that of the \$29 dictated by OPEC.

Reduced income from oil has already caused the United Arab Emirates to announce certain cutbacks on its domestic expenditures. Such a UAE retrenchment is expected to be followed by the other Arab states.

According to the UAE announcement, the thrift measures on domestic spending will be applied primarily on future construction activities. This means that the Emirates will refrain from hiring additional expatriate labor and lay off those already under hire.

In ESCAP's study of the nine Asian nations' labor exporting activities, the agency noted that remittances of the expatriate workers have been a significant factor in helping "moderate" balance of payments deficits since 1978.

The observation implies that if the Middle East job market ceases to become a source of foreign exchange earnings for the nine Asian labor exporters, their ability to manage their balance of payments deficits will be impaired.

The ESCAP list shows that since 1978, Pakistan has been the top exporter of labor to the Middle East. Earnings remitted by its expatriate workers that year totaled \$1.3 billion. The amount rose to \$2 billion in 1980 and was computed at \$2.1 billion as of last year.

Seamen's strike threat blows over

LONDON, April 7 (AP) — Negotiators reached agreement Wednesday on crew pay for a Falklands-bound troop carrier, averting a threatened worldwide strike on all British vessels.

The dispute, which began when the Royal Navy "hijacked" the converted North Sea last Saturday, sparked reprisals by crews of three British freighters who refused to sail.

After 12 hours of talks spread over two days, the National Union of seamen which had branded the navy's takeover of HMS *Keren* "legalized piracy" announced agreement with the Blue Star Line, hired by the Defense Department to operate the ship.

BRIEFS

DAR-ES-SALAAM (AFP) — Sweden is to provide \$45 million to repair a section of the Tanzania-to-Zambia (Tazara) Railway damaged in a landslide three years ago, Tanzanian Transport and Communications Minister John Malecela said here.

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Israeli government Wednesday imposed a one percent levy on all foreign currency purchases in order to raise funds to aid exporters. The Finance Ministry estimated that in 1983 the levy would bring in about seven billion shekels (\$175 million).

CAZACAS (AP) — A nationwide strike by 20,000 Venezuelan port workers entered its second day with 18 ships reported paralyzed in the principal port of La Guaira. The newspaper *El Universal* said Wednesday 13 of the ships awaiting service included general cargo vessels, three grain carriers, and two passenger liners.

LONDON (AFP) — The nationalized British Steel Corporation (BSC) is hoping for

an accord that will allow it to bypass U.S. restrictions on imports from Europe, visiting U.S. Congressman Peter Kosoy said here. But he added that he would "spare no efforts" to fight the deal because it involved the loss of 5,000 jobs — 3,000 in the United States and 2,000 in Britain.

BAHRAIN (R) — The Bahrain-based Kuwait Asia Bank said it had boosted its capital to \$100 million from \$30 million by issuing 70 million new shares. Bank chairman Salah Fahad Al-Marzuqi said the capital increase would enable Kuwait Asia Bank to expand representation in the Asia and Pacific area through new branches.

LONDON (AFP) — The world sugar surplus is almost certain to be slashed in 1983/84, possibly to the point of balance against demand, the London-based commodity broker E.D. and F. Man has predicted here. If this happens, the broker said in its latest report, prices could recover from their current level of around six U.S. cents/lb to about ten cents/lb.

Fishing troubles land Spain in deep waters

MADRID, April 7 (R) — Spain's fishing fleet, the biggest in Western Europe and the fourth largest in the world in terms of tonnage, is luring the new Socialist government into diplomatic deep waters.

Decades of uncontrolled fishing off Spanish shores and wrangles over international fishing agreements have presented Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez with a set of tangled problems. Fishermen say the catch off Spain has been badly depleted by overexploitation, and several of Spain's main fishing grounds — waters off Morocco, Portugal and European Community countries — are either out of bounds or in dispute.

The Moroccans, who almost daily arrest boats from Spain's Canary Islands fleet for allegedly infringing their territorial rights, want the 1,300 Spanish boats currently allowed to fish to be drastically reduced. Spanish officials say this would halve fishing income to \$120 million.

A fishing agreement signed with Morocco in 1981 was due to expire on Dec. 31 last year but was extended for six months pending further negotiations.

Besides a reduction in the fleet, Morocco wants free transit of its oranges through Spain to community countries and for Moroccan residents in Spain to be made eligible for all Spanish social security benefits, Spanish officials said.

It would also like any agreement reached to be canceled when Spain joins the Common Market, they said. Madrid feels these concessions are too much to offer in return for a sharp reduction in fishing rights but still hopes to sign an agreement before June.

The situation with Rabat is further complicated by a dispute with Polisario fighters who are fighting Morocco for control of the West-

ern Sahara. In October 1980, the Polisario captured 35 Spanish fishermen in waters off the Western Sahara, saying they were violating the territorial integrity of the Western Sahara.

The fishermen were freed after two months when Spain signed an agreement stating its support for the right of the Saharan people to self-determination — angering Morocco.

On another front, conflict turned to stalemate when negotiations on a fishing agreement with Portugal were frozen on Dec. 30 last year. Under a 1969 pact, Portugal was given the right to fish in Spanish waters and Spain allowed to fish off Portugal's coast.

The Portuguese argue that the agreement is biased against them considering the comparative sizes of the two fleets and the relative richness of Portuguese waters compared with Spain's. But Spanish officials said only a reduced Spanish fleet fished in Portuguese waters for a species not normally eaten in Portugal. The disagreement stems from a misunderstanding and Spain is ready to restart negotiations at any time, they said.

The northern Basque country and Galician fleets operating in Common Market waters have been badly hit by community regulations. Spanish officials said the fleets have shrunk by about 15 percent a year over the past six years because of these rules.

Under an agreement signed earlier this month, EEC licenses allowing Spanish boats to fish for hake in community waters were reduced to 111 from 114 in 1982, compared with 152 in 1977.

One official commented that community officials tended to distort the picture when discussing Spanish fishing in EEC waters. He said the figure of 17,000 boats in the Spanish fishing fleet frequently used by community officials gave an inflated impression of its capacity as 12,000 of these were relatively small vessels.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Interior Ministry	Renovations & electrical works at the Reformatory in Makkah	18/M/N	500	Apr. 9
Department of Jails	Carry out roof insulation for the jails of Abha, Khamis Mushait & Dhahran Al-Janoub	19/M/N	200	Apr. 10
"	Construction of an internal fence, room, sun-shade etc. for Tabuk's jail	20/M/N	500	Apr. 11
"	Construction of 6 halls & 5 bath-rooms for Makkah's jail	21/M/N	500	Apr. 12

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT
SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS ON
24TH J'ATHANI 1403/7TH APRIL, 1983

1. SHIPS DISCHARGING:

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
3.	Medorian Challenger	Kanoo	Tris/Flets/Contrs.	5.4.83
4.	Abha Zahabie	El Hawi	Contrs./Steel/Marble	5.4.83
5.	Ras Daddan	O.C.E.	Contrs./Beans	4.4.83
6.	Europa Freaser	O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken	30.3.83
7.	Glyfada Sun	Kanoo	Bagged Barley	4.4.83
8.	Ibn Abdoun	Kanoo	Contrs./Flour/Gen.	2.4.83
11.	Konkar Doris	Alfiza	Contrs./Gen.	5.4.83
12.	Spero	Altawil	Rice/Gen.	5.4.83
15.	Chios Faith	O.C.E.	Bananas	6.4.83
16.	Achilleus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	30.3.83
22.	Anemos	M.T.A.	Containers	6.4.83
24.	Mieczyslaw	Atter	Contrs./Gen.	4.4.83
25.	Kalinowski	Alasabah	Frozen Vegetables	4.4.83
26.	Fanafrost	Kanoo	Contrs./Gen.	4.4.83
27.	Kris Amethyst	Shobokshi	Tris/Marble/Timber	5.4.83
32.	Proponis	Attar	Tris/Paper/Gen.	5.4.83
32.	Radhoer	Star	Bananas	3.4.83
33.	Al Attard	Reyazat	Containers	6.4.83
35.	Ocean Commander	Alpha	Containers	6.4.83
36.	Hellenic Valor	Alpha	Containers	6.4.83

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS OF
24.6.1403/7.4.1983 CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
1.	Star Canopus	Gulf	Bulk Wheat	4.4.83
2.	Celya	Saita	Bagged Rice	5.4.83
3.	Therion Mariner	SMC	Rime/Gen./Plywood	5.4.83
4.	Barakath	SMC	Gen./Steel	5.4.83
5.	Nedlloyd Barcelona	Kanoo	Gen./Contrs.	6.4.83
6.	State of A.P.	Alfiza	Gen./Contr.	6.4.83
8.	Firat	OCE	General	7.4.83
9.	Sempan Reefers	OCE	Frozen Cargo	3.4.83
12.	Ibn Rushd	Kanoo	Gen./Steel	4.4.83
13.	Kasuga Maru	Gulf	Steel Bars	1.4.83
14.	Taisun	SEA	Steel/Gen.	6.4.83
15.	Ayubia	SEA	General	5.4.83
16.	Kellat Island	UEP	General	3.4.83
18.	Canis Minor	Gosabli	Plywood	4.4.83
19.	Ocean Strength	AET	Gen./Contr.	3.4.83
21.	Bani	Omi	Bulk Bauxite	6.4.83
22.	Strathfife	Kanoo	General	5.4.83
23.	Hellenic Faith	Gulf	Containers	5.4.83
24.	Addiriyah	Kanoo	Containers	7.4.83

OSAKA, Japan, April 7 (AFP) — Matsushita Electrical Industrial Co. said here that it has developed the world's first optical disc capable of erasing and replacing pre-recorded memory, to be used for storing a large volume of documents or color still pictures.

The optical disc, measuring 20 centimeters in diameter, is able to store 10,000 A4-size pages of documents or 15,000 color still pictures on a single disc and replace them more than a million times, company officials said.

Matsushita, a major electronic machinery maker, is planning to develop a new optical document file system to be used for office automation and other areas by introducing the new optical disc, they said.

The new optical disc uses a new material by adding germanium and several other half metals to the current tellurium suboxide, the Matsushita officials added.

OPEC reserves

register decline

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AFP) — The currency reserves of most OPEC countries have dropped significantly over the past year, according to statistics released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) here.

Total reserves of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries dropped from a record \$6.1 million Special Drawing Rights (SDR) in mid-1981 to 79.6 billion SDR's in January 1982 and 73.5 SDR's a year later.

The IMF report attributed the drop to the collapse of the world oil market. A notable exception, however, was Kuwait, which boosted its reserves from 3.5 billion SDR's in January 1982 to 5.13 billion SDR's last January.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:00 p.m. Thursday	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.25	9.16
Bangladesh Taka	14.22	14.15
Belgian Franc (1,000)	74.00	72.13
Canadian Dollar		2.81
Deutsche Mark (100)	143.30	143.14
Dutch Guilder (100)	128.00	127.22
Egyptian Pound	3.05	2.68
Emirates Dirham (100)	94.00	94.05
French Franc (100)	48.00	47.82
Greek Drachma (1,000)	40.00	41.42
Indian Rupee (100)		34.59
Italian Lira (10,000)	24.40	24.10
Japanese Yen (1,000)	15.30	14.66
Jordanian Dinar	9.70	9.64
Kuwaiti Dinar	11.87	11.84
Lebanese Lira (100)	83.85	83.60
Moroccan Dirham (100)	53.00	52.58
Pakistani Rupee (100)	28.10	26.79
Philippine Peso (100)		35.65
Pound Sterling	5.23	5.23
Qatari Riyal (100)	94.90	94.87
Singapore Dollar (100)		164.70
Spanish Peseta (1,000)		25.66
Swiss Franc (100)	169.00	168.80
Syrian Lira (100)	59.25	61.72
U.S. Dollar	3.46	3.45
Yemeni Riyal (100)	75.30	75.22

arab news

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IDEAL HUSBANDS

Eligible bachelors of the world are in for a hard time. If young girls were to take a page out of a book published recently in Britain, people doing certain types of jobs will find it hard to get suitable partners. The only consolation is that the girls themselves will face a far worse situation, for they will have to spend the greater part of their dazzling youth looking for the ultimate in matrimonial bliss which is easier said than done.

The book, *Married to the Job* lists certain categories of profession which are to be avoided if wives want to have a life they can call their own. To be shunned like the plague are those like doctors and lawyers whose job is largely based on home. The unfortunate wives will have to run their homes around the work of their husbands. Then comes the categories which, according to the author, should not be touched even with a barged pole. High on the list are police officers and priests. Police officers' wives will often find themselves looked at with unnecessary suspicion and fear by their friends and neighbors, the author warns. You may be making a harmless social visit but there will be some who will read sinister motives into your gesture. Who can blame them? Maybe you are looking for some tell-tale evidence to prove some cases your husband is grappling with. Unenviable too will be the fate of a girl who weds a religious leader. Neighbors will always place her in a higher moral pedestal than she deserves and avoid talking with her lest she did not like the idle chatter women are prone to make.

Then come people who are geographically mobile — a hazard which employed women should avoid at any cost. What about soldiers? Oh, there is the danger that they may organize families like platoons. Boxers are likely to use some of the excessive physical violence against wives who are too argumentative. The list is pretty long. After all the permutations and combinations who is left? According to the author Dr. Janet Finch, only people who work in oil rigs and merchant navies.

What about celebrities like top government leaders, film stars and in the case of Britain, members of the royal family? Unfortunately, the author does not mention anything. Perhaps Dr. Finch thinks these things are best left to Princess Diana to record in her autobiography which she may write in her ripe old age. And it is more than likely that with the kind of press coverage or exposure she has been subjected to, Lady Di will think twice before advising someone to accept a celebrity as her husband — especially in a country where the dividing line between free speech and loose talk is becoming thinner and thinner.

Saudi Arabian press review

Moroccan King Hassan's call to convene an extraordinary Arab summit was welcomed by two newspapers Thursday while another criticized what it called the U.N. inaction in the face of increasing Israeli barbarities against Palestinians in West Bank.

Welcoming King Hassan's call for an extraordinary summit in Fez, *Al-Yom* underlined its importance to "forge a unified strategy to meet the threats facing the Arab world."

Al-Madina said the time was ripe to convene the summit to embark on unanimous diplomatic moves. The summit would also provide a chance to "review the Israeli perversion and ways to encounter the Zionist crimes against Islamic shrines in occupied territory and Jerusalem."

Al-Riyadh deplored what it called the U.N.'s weak policy on Israel's continued barbaric practices, costing the lives of

thousands of innocent Arabs.

The U.N. policy, according to the paper, had encouraged the Zionist enemy to continue its crimes against innocent Arabs.

Al-Jadid feels that President Ronald Reagan's decision to suspend the delivery of F-16 jets had a good and an immediate effect on the Israeli attitude at the tripartite talks on foreign troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

Okaz said the tripartite talks were still far away from reaching an agreement that would ensure the Lebanese authorities' full control over its territories. The paper is of the view that "U.S. special envoy Philip Habib can't narrow the gap between the Israeli and Lebanese sides. As such, there is need for a senior U.S. official, preferably the secretary of state, who should be able to take immediate decisions and has the authority to contact Arab parties concerned to visit Lebanon (SFA)



Socialist France blazing pro-American trail abroad

By Michael Cousins
London Bureau

France appears to be following an odd pattern. Within the period of a week the French government has, on the one hand, expelled a massive 47 Soviet diplomats and officials and on the other, introduced a series of economic austerity measures that have left many Frenchmen speechless with rage. It almost seems as if President Mitterrand wants to adopt something of Mrs. Thatcher's "iron maiden" image both on the domestic and international scene. What is odd, however, is the fact that there seems to be a clear conflict, in right-wing/left-wing terms, between France's foreign policies and its domestic ones. The government may be Socialist at home but abroad it is blazing a distinctly pro-American trail.

Britain, Spain and Switzerland have similarly recently expelled a number of Soviets for spying — though nothing on the scale of the French move. Taken in conjunction with Mitterrand's general pro-American line on international affairs, particularly his consistent backing for President Reagan in the nuclear debate, this latest thrust against Moscow seems designed to show the world just how strongly France's Socialist government feels about the Russians.

In fact, although French officials say that those expelled were trying to acquire military secrets and that the decision to throw them out — taken by Mitterrand personally — came after months of

lengthy investigation, it is difficult to take the whole incident at face value.

The normal practice when spies are detected is to leave them where they are and feed them false information. They would only be replaced if they were kicked out and discovering their replacements can be a long and arduous process. Foreign agents are usually only expelled when the country in question wants to make a political point.

This needs to be borne in mind as far as this latest expulsion is concerned, according to some commentators in Paris especially given the numbers involved. That a small spy ring was discovered and expelled is conceivable. That 47 were unmasked together is demanding a bit too much in terms of credibility. On the other hand, it has to be taken for granted that all Soviet officials in France — or in Britain, the U.S. or any Western country far that matter are on the lookout for information to send back to Moscow just as French, British or American officials in Moscow, Warsaw or anywhere in the Eastern bloc are always gathering and analyzing information for their superiors back home. After all that is half the job of any diplomat. Spying, when one comes down to it, is just a question of how far one goes and whom one is serving.

The indications are that as far as France was concerned, the government simply decided to make an example of the 47 Soviet officials and diplomats for political purposes; those real spies known to the French are probably still quietly operating — though, of course, being fed with false trails.

The anti-Soviet line taken by Mitterrand is in

sharp contrast to the close relations that existed between Moscow and Paris under de Gaulle, Pompidou, and Giscard d'Estaing; the old annual summits have been put on ice, there has been constant condemnation of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and Paris now hardly ever lets pass the chance to fire a shot at the Kremlin.

The Americans, not unnaturally, are delighted by the change, especially with France's firm stand on the nuclear issue — though that is due to the fact that few Frenchmen question the possession of nuclear weapons; the anti-nuclear lobby, so evident in West Germany, Britain and elsewhere in northern Europe has a long upward struggle ahead of it if it is to make headway in France.

On the whole, although it has always been a matter of pride that France pursued an independent foreign policy, most Frenchmen appear to concur with the decision to expel the Soviets. The only exception — and it is a significant one — must be Mitterrand's coalition partners, the Communists.

Commentators in France have been prophesying the final break between the Socialists and the Communists for some time and following the expulsion there have again been reports that the break is imminent — that the expulsion was designed as a deliberate snub to the Communists and that it is the final straw for them. So far, however, the party has happily accepted what was thought to be unacceptable as the price of staying in power. The new austerity measures, devaluation, the European Monetary System — they have all been swallowed by the Communists though they were unacceptable

to the radicals in Mitterrand's own Socialist party, to men such as the former industry minister, Jean-Pierre Chevènement.

It is particularly interesting that only the Communist trade union federation gave an initial blessing to the government's austerity measures, which will not only take a substantial bite out of workers' incomes but also, given the expected drop in purchasing power, may well produce a slump — and with it put over 200,000 people out of work.

However, for many Communists, who perhaps take a leaf out of Lenin's book, it seems that power is an end in itself. If they can accept the austerity measures, a few insults in Moscow's direction should not be too much of a problem.

Neither Mitterrand's international relations nor his relations with the Communists are the prime concern of most Frenchmen at the moment. What really concerns them is the other product of Mitterrand's toughness — the austerity measures. The decision to raise electricity, gas and telephone prices by 8 percent, to substantially increase the cost of rail fares and bread and to maintain gasoline (petrol) at its current price, although it is beginning to drop elsewhere in Europe, has hit Frenchmen hard.

Most people dislike parting with their hard-earned money, particularly to governments but few more so than the French. They jealously guard their own personal interests and are highly suspicious of any official interference when it comes to money. It is impossible to produce figures, but it is believed that more people hoard gold in France, out of the prying eyes of the banks and government officials, like the taxmen, than in any other Western country.

The government hope that the austerity measures will have the desired effect within a period of 18 months and that after France can start refloating again. The next National Assembly election is in 1985, and Mitterrand is well aware of the old maxim about the French voting.

In the meantime, Prime Minister Mauroy has still to convince his own Socialist party that austerity was the right course to follow. With the party's radicals bitterly opposed, the party assembly, set for autumn, looks likely to be a rough ride, especially since that is about the time when the price rises should start to bite.

As to whether one should see Mitterrand's foreign and domestic policies in right-wing and left-wing terms respectively, it might be better to look to pragmatism as the prime cause. The austerity measures are clearly the result of a realistic assessment of France's economic progress after two years of care-free social spending. Mitterrand's foreign policy is not less realistic.

The independent line, so proudly pursued by France under de Gaulle and Giscard d'Estaing, was very much a luxury. France can still afford but as a Socialist, Mitterrand would be one of the last people to pay out for such a luxury. It has nothing to do with being pro or anti-American. Keeping in line with the rest of the West not only makes political sense, it is less of a problem for a man who has enough on his plate already.

U.N. studies trust option for Falklands

By Hugh O'Shaughnessy

LONDON — Discreet studies about turning the Falkland Islands into a United Nations trust territory are being conducted by U.N. officials in New York.

The idea is also being examined in Britain by the opposition Labor Party, which issued a policy document last week referring to the "intolerable burden" of the fortress Falklands strategy, and by government officials quietly anticipating a possible change of prime minister in the next election.

Experts agree that a trusteeship plan would be an extremely difficult diplomatic exercise but there are several strong precedents for it.

"Trusteeship is certainly a possibility," a senior U.N. official confirmed.

Message to Arabs

Sir,
Thanks for your editorial, "Time to act" (April 2) and the forthright message it conveys to the Arab business community.

The United States is a multi-racial democratic country. But its sovereignty seems to have been mortgaged to a great extent to the unscrupulous Jewish lobby and to the state of Israel. The U.S. administration seems to be afraid of taking any actions which might irritate the Jewish lobby.

Consolidation of the Jewish grip on the U.S. would not have been possible without the consent of the majority of the Americans themselves, be it active or passive. And to decide the people who should or should not represent the Americans in their legislative and executive organs is the sure means by which the Zionists ensure unequivocal U.S. support to Israel.

The average American is too busy either to keep up with the Jones's or just to make ends meet. One should not expect every American to have the guts of John McCloskey. Who cares if Israel kills or maims the whole Palestinian nation, so long they do it in the name of Israel's own security. To the U.S. administration what counts most is Israel — the U.S. proxy in the Middle East to protect so-called U.S. interests in the region.

I fully agree with your views that the Arab business community should reduce their imports of American goods to convince the U.S. administration that the Arabs will no longer sit idle and watch the Jewish lobby sabotage all efforts of a permanent peace in the Middle East. But the share of such private imports may be very negligible compared to the import of goods and services in the public sector. Is it possible for the Arab governments to curtail their imports of American goods and services for the public sector as well as reduce investments in the U.S.?

All voice of reason, justice and of humanity have so far failed to restore to the Palestinian people their inalienable rights of an independent homeland and to vacate Israeli occupation of the Arab lands, thanks to U.S. support for Israeli war machine. Let the Arabs now use the language the U.S. understands best — the language of economic pressure, which the U.S. administration is in the habit of using time and again to serve its own global interests. And let the U.S. realize with whom lies its ultimate interests.

Syed Mustafizur Rahman
P.O. Box 8998
Riyadh.

In the past, most U.N. trust territories have been administered by one single member of the U.N. acting on behalf of all. As far as the Falklands are concerned, this solution is clearly impossible. Any future British government that considered U.N. trusteeship for the Falklands would want to be the administering power, a state of affairs Argentina would be unlikely to accept.

Officials however point to the fact that when the Dutch gave up West New Guinea in 1963, they surrendered sovereignty to the U.N. whose territory it officially became and who administered it for some months. The U.N. then handed sovereignty on to Indonesia which then absorbed West New Guinea into its own territory.

A more striking precedent was recorded in 1922 in the case of the Aland Islands in the Baltic, sovereignty over which was claimed by Sweden and Finland, a country which had newly become independent of Russia.

Britain took the lead in referring the issue to the League of Nations, the U.N.'s predecessor. A majority of islanders considered themselves to be Swedes, spoke Swedish and wanted the islands, which had been ruled by Russia since 1809, to

Albanian nationalism simmers

By Richard Balmforth

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — Tension in the Kosovo region of Yugoslavia has greatly eased since violent Albanian nationalist riots broke the province two years ago, but trouble still simmers below the surface.

A hundred ethnic Albanians are awaiting trial for alleged anti-state activities and nationalist slogans appear in public from time to time. Last month, about 100 youths were rounded up as they tried to barge their way onto Pristina's University campus to stage a nationalist protest.

Outwardly the situation was calm on the second anniversary of the violent scenes of April 1981, which claimed at least 9 lives. But a visitor to the province has the impression that though the wounds are healing to some extent, the scars could burst open at any time.

Provincial and Communist Party officials today speak enthusiastically of economic and social plans for the region but express only cautious optimism over its future.

During the events of spring 1981, hundreds of students and workers were arrested and government and party ranks purged after being blamed for turning a blind eye to a rising tide of nationalism.

What was Yugoslavia's worst civil disorder since the end of World War II raised a large question mark over the foundations of the country's federal structure. The roots of the problem form a tangled knot of social grievance, historic rivalry between Albanians and Serbs, Yugoslavia's biggest ethnic group, and outright nationalism.

Kosovo is one of two autonomous provinces, as distinct from republics, within the Yugoslavian federation. Albanians make up more than three-quarters of the 1.6 million population in the province. A non-Slav, Muslim race, the Albanians speak a language distinct from other Yugoslavian tongues and have different social values.

Two years ago, the hard-core Albanian nationalists found fertile ground in the grim economic realities of life in Kosovo. The province has by far the biggest unemployment problem in Yugoslavia — 26 percent of the potential labor force is out of work. The per capita income, about

\$650, is lower than anywhere else in the country.

The overriding call of the demonstrators was for Kosovo to be declared a republic, ostensibly to provide a better deal for its people. For the authorities, who could foresee such a republic exercising its constitutional right to secede and join with neighboring Socialist Albania, the upgrading was out of the question.

Instead, the Kosovar authorities have embarked on an economic development plan to increase incomes in the region, create opportunities for greater employment and alleviate some of the Kosovo's problems.

Authorities are seeking to improve production of non-ferrous metals, mainly zinc and lead, and put greater emphasis on metal processing. Statistics show industrial output rose by five percent in the first two months of this year compared to the same period last year, far higher than the countrywide average.

But with a high birth rate among the mainly Muslim population there is little authorities can do to eradicate unemployment. There were 81,000 unemployed in the province last February, a rise of eight percent over the same month in the previous year.

In Pristina University, flashpoint of the 1981 troubles, there have been official moves to switch the emphasis away from social science studies to more practical ones such as engineering, farming and medicine. But the reality remains that higher education institutes in Kosovo are turning out graduates of Albanian mother tongue who have no prospect of employment anywhere in Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, Belgrade newspapers report a steady trickle from the province of Serbs and Montenegrins in the face of intimidation by the Albanian majority. Efforts to improve the situation through mixed ethnic community groups have only a limited effect on an old and complex problem.

There is no immediate end in sight to Albanian nationalist extremism. "The situation is good compared with two years ago," said Salih Kurtisi, a member of Kosovo's party leadership in an interview. "But we do not have any great illusions that we will change things quickly." (R)

Today is Friday, April 8, the 98th day of 1983.

There are 267 days left in the year.
Highlights in history on this date:

1500 — French Army, aided by Swiss mercenaries, conquers Milan.

1886 — Britain's Prime Minister W.E. Gladstone introduces Home Rule Bill for Ireland.

1906 — Algeciras Act is signed, giving France and Spain chief control of Morocco.

1907 — Britain and France sign convention confirming independence of Siam (Thailand).

1919 — Russian Communist army enters the Crimea.

1953 — Jomo Kenyatta and five other Kikuyu tribesmen are convicted of managing Mau Mau in Africa.

1958 — U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower proposes mutual inspection as means of enforcing atomic test ban.

1961 — Referendum in France approves peace settlement with freedom fighters in Algeria.

1970 — Israeli air attack at Bahr El-Bahr in Egypt kills 30 schoolchildren and injures 70 civilians. An explosion in Osaka, Japan, kills 73 persons and injures 282.

1973 — India takes over administration of Himalayan monarchy of Sikkim.

1977 — West Germany approves export licenses for controversial nuclear equipment for Brazil despite strong opposition from United States.

Thought for today
The Prophet (S.A.W.) used to supplicate:

"Oh Allah, forgive me my sins and my ignorance, my excesses in my matter and what you know better about than I myself. Oh Allah, forgive me the wrongs (I did) lightly and seriously, and my accidental and intentional transgressions. I am actually involved in all such sins."
— (Al Bukhari)

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

O mankind! If you are in doubt concerning the Resurrection, then (remember that) We have created you from dust, then from a drop of sperm, then from a clot of blood, and then from a lump of flesh which is formed but not quite formed yet, so that We may make (matters) clear to you. We cause that which We will to stay in the wombs for an appointed term, and then We bring you forth as infants, then (We give you growth) that you may attain your full strength. Some of you are caused to die (young), and some live on to old age, when they cease to know anything of what they used to know so well. You may see the earth dry and lifeless; but once We send down water upon it, it stirs and swells, putting forth every kind of pleasant (plants, created in) pairs. That is because Allah alone is Truth: He gives life to the dead and has power over all things. The Last Hour is bound to come - in this there is no doubt. Allah will indeed resurrect all those who are in their graves.

(The Pilgrimage, "Al-Hajj" :22; 5-7)

'My people! Seek forgiveness of your Lord, and then turn to Him in repentance. He will cause the sky to rain abundance on you, and will add strength to your strength. Do not turn away (from Him) as guilty criminals.'

(Houd: 11: 52)

Faith, truth and man's welfare

In our reflections on the story of Houd as given in the surah we pause a little as we listen to Houd speaking to his people: "My people! Seek forgiveness of your Lord, and then turn to Him in repentance. He will cause the sky to rain abundance on you, and will add strength to your strength. Do not turn away from Him as guilty criminals." It is the same idea as was mentioned at the beginning of the surah, in very similar terms, stated by the Prophet Muhammad as he called his people to believe in Islam.

These statements establish the relation between the values of faith and the practical values of human life. They make it abundantly clear that the universe and its governing laws and phenomena are closely attached to the truth contained in this religion. The whole idea needs to be clarified and properly stated, especially for those who have not yet felt the existence of this relation.

The truth which this religion seeks to establish is not separate from the truth represented by the fact that Allah is the Lord of the universe, or the truth of the creation of the heavens and the earth which is manifest in the nature of the universe and its overall laws and phenomena. We find that the Qur'an often links the truth represented in Allah's lordship and godhead generally and the truth which is manifest in the perfection of the heavens and the earth. It links the truth represented in submission to Allah

alone with the truth manifest in the submission of all mankind to Him on the Day Judgment in particular and in the reward and punishment for their good and evil actions. The passage quoted above from the surah "Pilgrimage" is just one such example.

Once this relation is firmly established in our minds we can see very clearly that the whole thing is one single truth which is given expression by Allah's doing what he wills in the way he chooses and by His manipulation of universal forces to bring good or evil on whom He wills, according to how they conduct their lives in this world which is nothing more than a test for mankind. This is indeed what makes seeking Allah's forgiveness and turning to Him in repentance a preliminary condition to being given ample provisions and abundant rain. It is all related to a single source which is Truth represented in Allah himself, His predestination and conduct of all matters, His reward and punishment. Hence the values of faith cannot be separated from the practical values of daily life. Both types of values influence human life either through predestination which is the domain of Allah who has established the cause and effect relationships in our life, or through the practical effects which we can see and control. These effects are produced by our acceptance or rejection of the faith.

Let us also pause a little at the scene of the final confrontation between Houd and his people when he states his position to

them so decisively, challenges them openly and portrays the dignity imparted to him by the truth in which he believes and his total trust in Allah. "He said: I call Allah to witness, and do you also bear witness, that I dissociate myself from all those who claim to be partners to Allah. Scheme against me, all of you, if you will, and give me no respite. Indeed I have placed my trust in Allah, my Lord and your Lord. There is no living creature which He does not hold by its forelock. Straight indeed is the path of my Lord. If you turn away, still I have delivered to you the message with which I was sent to you. My Lord may replace you with another people. You can do him no harm. My Lord watches over all things."

The advocates of Islam, wherever they are and in every age need to contemplate this fantastic scene: one man, with few followers, face the fiercest and richest of all mankind who have attained the highest standard of material civilization in their time, as outlined in another account of the story of Houd given in the Qur'an: "The tribe of Aad also denied the messengers. Their brother Houd said to them: 'Will you not be conscious of Allah? I am an honest messenger sent to you. Be, then, conscious of Allah and follow me. No reward whatsoever do I ask of you for it: My reward rests with none but the Lord of all the worlds. Will you build a monument on every high place for vain delight? You raise strong fortresses, hoping that you may last forever. When you exercise your power, you do so like cruel tyrants. Have fear of Allah, and follow me. Fear Him who has given you all the things you know. He has given you flocks and children, gardens and mountains indeed, I fear lest suffering befall you on an awesome day.' They replied: 'It is all one to us whether you preach to us or you are not of those who do preach. This religion of ours is none other than that to which our forefathers had clung, and we are not going to be punished for adhering to it.'" (26: 123 - 138)

Those very people, rough, cruel, ruthless, made arrogant by their riches, blinded by their power, building fortresses in order to perpetuate their existence, those are the very people with whom Houd (Peace be on him) had this confrontation. He made a fine example of the courage, dignity, confidence and reassurance of the believer, and he told them to their faces that he had nothing whatsoever to do with them, when they were bison people. He challenged them to scheme against him whatever they could, giving him no advance notice whatsoever of what they had schemed. Houd made his

admirable stand after he had counseled his people as best as he could speaking to them in the friendliest of manners but then realizing, eventually, that they were determined to persist with their erring ways, challenging Allah and making little of His warnings.

Houd was able to make his admirable stand because he felt within himself that he based his attitude on a clear evidence from his Lord. This enabled him to feel certain that rough, ruthless people were nothing more than animals. He was certain indeed that "there is no living creature which He does not hold by its forelock." Why should he, then, worry about those creatures? If they were rich, powerful, numerous and industrious, all these qualities were given them by Allah to test, not to reward them. Allah was always able to replace them by other people if He wished. They could do him no harm because they could not resist His will. Why should Houd, then, fear anything they could do when Allah, his Lord, is the one who had given them their power and could deprive them of it.

The advocates of Islam must feel the truth of their Lord very clear within themselves in the same manner Houd had exhibited in order to be able to stand up with dignity to the tyrannical forces of ignorance all around them. They must confront physical power as well as the power of industry, wealth, human knowledge, regimes of government, sophisticated machinery and equipment and all sorts of expertise, while they are absolutely certain that Allah holds every creature by its forelock. All people are simply living creatures of the same sort.

The advocates of Islam must at one point confront their people with an uncompromising attitude. The same people are then divided into two different nations: one which submits to Allah alone and refuses to acknowledge any authority to any one else, while the other worships different gods alongside Allah and disobeys Him.

When this uncompromising confrontation takes place, Allah fulfills his promise to grant victory to His servants and to destroy His enemies, in any imaginable or unimaginable form. Throughout the history of the call to Allah, ever since the beginning of human life, we find no example of Allah resolving the issue between His servants and His enemies in a direct manner until the believers have confronted the unbelievers on the basis of faith and made their choice of submission to Allah alone known to them. In this way they state clearly that they belong to Allah's party and rely on Him alone and have no support except that which He grants.

Revelation has lifted mankind from a dark abyss

By Adil Salahi

In this series of articles about the fundamental principles of Islamic faith we have pointed out that Muslims believe in all of Allah's messengers and in their messages which in their pure original forms did not differ with the Qur'an. It was implicit in our discussion that these messages were not devised by the Prophets themselves, but were messages revealed by Allah. This raises a question about revelation; how it happens and the need for it. We also need to know why Allah has chosen this particular method for informing us of His legislation.

When we speak of revelation we are talking about something different from inspiration or dreams. Our concern is with revelation in the religious sense of the word. This involves that a particular man is chosen by Allah to receive his message through the angel, who is normally Gabriel, and to convey this message which contains legislations affecting all aspects of human life to his people. As the messenger conveys his message he calls people to believe in Allah and to implement the message in their lives. This is logically possible if we believe in the existence of Allah and that He is able to have His will done.

Muslims do not stop unduly at the idea of revelations or question its possibility because they rely on the fact that they believe in Allah who can do whatever He pleases in whatever manner He chooses. Hence, selection of an individual and preparing him to receive a divine message is very easy for Allah. Moreover, Muslims believe that revelations have taken place because they have been informed of the fact by Allah Himself. Such information is one of the methods through which we acquire our unshakable knowledge. If we receive any information from Allah through His messenger we believe it as if we can sense it with all our senses.

Revelation is also necessary to provide guidance for man. Without it we would have been confined to the material world around us and we would have remained ignorant of anything beyond it. A quick glance through any revealed book, even the distorted ones, is enough to show that there has always been a determined effort to widen man's concerns, elevate his ambitions, and raise for him a much wider existence and a happier future to work for. All this is done through revelation. There is no doubt that this could not have happened with man's evolution as those who look at human life in purely material terms want us to believe. Indeed, human life would not have been different at all from that of animals; the curse of this world would have been their ultimate curse: they would have had no relation with Allah, their Creator and they would have sought to satisfy only their physical needs such as food and sex. Divine revelations set for man a high standard of morals which elevate human existence. We can, if we wish, have all sorts of theories about the origins and the basis of moral values. We can attribute them to whatever we like. The fact remains that unless moral values are based on a firm religious belief they remain shallow and are violated every time a man feels that they are not working in his favor. By nature, man loves himself, and is keen on achieving and obtaining what is beneficial to him and avoiding any harm which may be caused to him. This means that man does only those things which bring him either pleasure or gain. It does not require a great deal of thinking to prove that.

What sort of man, I wonder, is the person who passes by a charitable institution or an orphanage, looks in his pocket and finds that he has only 10 riyals which he has saved to buy his dinner, and then, knowing that he has nothing to eat at home and he has no money other than his 10 riyals, donates that very sum by putting it in the donation box, without being noticed by anyone. What is his motivation for leaving himself hungry that night when he cannot have any credit for his action because no one has seen him putting the money in the box? Only a person who believes in Allah and in the day of judgment does that, because he knows that Allah has seen him and will reward him for his good action as no one else can reward. A believer will always do what is good, whether his action is acknowledged by other people or not, because he does not seek credit from human beings. His aim is only to please Allah and to get his reward from Him alone.

Similarly, a believer refrains from doing what is evil, whether he is alone, unseen by any fellow human being, or mixing with other people. A believer refrains from evil not because he fears to be involved in a scandal or to be caught violating the law of the land. He refrains from doing it because he fears Allah and does not like to come on the day of judgment carrying a burden of evil deeds. It is certainly this notion of resurrection and reckoning, reward and punishment which motivates believers to stick to the right path throughout their lives.

If Allah is holding us to account for what we do in this life and will reward us, on the day of judgment, for our good deeds, and punish us for our misconduct then it is only logical that He should make known to us what things to do and what to avoid. Since He is the most just of judges He has favored us with making known to us everything that brings us reward from Him as well as what causes us to be punished by Him. This He has done through His messengers who received His revelations. Had He not done that and still held us to account we would ask why He has not sent us a messenger to point us the way to savior. We would be able to claim that we would have followed His guidance if it was made known to us. By His grace, He has decided not to judge us according to His prior knowledge of what we will do in our lives. He is judging us only by what we actually do, after having given us His guidance.

Someone may ask: why has not Allah guided all people to do only what is right and what is certain to admit them into heaven? Why has He given them the sexual urge and forbidden them adultery and promiscuity? Why has He given them the desire to accumulate wealth and confine them to lawful means of earning money? Such a line of questioning is naive. It is akin to school children asking why does not the school master give them at the beginning of a school year the questions he is going to set for their exams. It is needless to say that if school-children are given exam questions at the beginning of the year they would confine their studies to reading the answers of these questions. They would feel no need to work hard and absorb the set curriculum. The examination would then have no purpose whatsoever.

Islam teaches us that this life of ours is a test. As we go about it, we have to redeem ourselves. A good servant of Allah would thus be distinguished from the one who indulges in all sorts of sin. It would have been easy for Allah to make us all obedient to Him. Angels cannot violate His orders. He could have made us in the same

mould. But then we would not be human beings who are given the ability to choose and freedom to exercise their choice. It is Allah's will to create us in this fashion and to test us. His will is done all the time as He wishes. What is more is that revelation carries its own proof within it. Unlike human legislation, divine legislation caters for human needs as they are, not as they may appear at any particular time, and within narrow circumstances which apply only to a limited situation. Human legislators can only address themselves to what appears to them to be beneficial to society.

Allah's legislation, on the other hand, is based on His own knowledge of His creation and what is beneficial to them. His knowledge is perfect. This is the reason why His legislation seems to be "ahead" of the time when it is enacted. An example is the elevation of women's status caused by Islamic

legislation. In the Arabian society which was the first to be addressed by the Qur'an there were no social or political needs to elevate the status of women above what it was. Women were content to be treated as they were. There was no movement demanding any reforms. There was no industrial revolution to create any economic needs for women to be "liberated" or to go out to work. In short, there was no need for any change. Yet Islam elevated women from a position of abject subordination to one of equality with men in every respect, allowing for biological and social functions of each sex to be reflected in their relative roles in the life of the society as a whole. There can be only one explanation for such a great leap forward. It is caused by Allah who knows what is best for both man and woman and what fulfills both their lives, serving at the same time the needs of each individual and the needs of the society.

Uncovering a woman's face

Q. When I arrived in Jeddah with my wife two years ago to offer pilgrimage she was asked by the immigration officer to uncover her face so that he makes sure that the passport was hers. I refused to let her comply with his request. He prevented us from going any further despite my heated argument. Having waited for more than an hour, my wife persuaded me to comply with the immigration officer's request in order not to waste our trip and to be able to offer pilgrimage. This we did, and she unveiled her face. The immigration officer allowed us through and we went about our pilgrimage. Something inside me, however, tells me that we did wrong. If I had listened to my national feelings, (I am Afghani Pukhtoo from Pakistan) I would have probably shot the man dead and crossed the gate with my veiled wife to offer our pilgrimage. I know that compliance with the officer's request was against my national traditions, but was it also against Islam?

During our pilgrimage, my wife continued to wear her veil. She pointed out to me, however, that all other women were leaving their faces uncovered. She said that she has learned that for her to wear the veil is not proper and should be compensated for by sacrificing lamb or a goat. It was easier for me to do the sacrifice rather than permit her not to wear the veil. Was I right?

A.R. Khan
Riyadh

A. I am afraid the immigration officer was right. He did not violate any Islamic teaching when he required your wife to show him her face in order that he should make sure that the passport belonged to her. How else can he achieve this certainty when he is required to make every reasonable effort to ensure that only people with valid papers and documents are admitted into the country? This is not only allowed to immigration officers at airports and other frontier points, it is also within the legitimate rights of any witness to make sure of the identity of the person concerned. If a man is giving evidence in a court of law in a case in which a woman is involved, it is right for him to look at that woman in order to make sure that she is the person concerned. Besides, the overwhelming majority of Islamic scholars are of the opinion that women need not cover their faces or the lower part of their hands in public. In other words, a Muslim woman need to cover

her head and all her body, with the exception of her face and her palms. This ruling applies in all circumstances and situations, whether she is walking in the street, or present in a meeting room, or receiving, with her husband, family friends or acquaintances.

I read with amazement that you feel you should have killed the immigration officer and walked over his dead body. You are certainly aware that to kill someone is one of the gravest offenses you can commit. In Islam, murder is punished by killing the perpetrator. Had you killed him, you would have committed a murder. You would have, probably, been caught and tried for killing an innocent Muslim. This is a crime punishable by death. What is more is that you would have deserved the anger of Allah. After all, the man was only doing his job. You could have had no case for you to present to any Islamic court, or to any other court for that matter. The net result would have been killing two people (the immigration officer and yourself) in defense of your local traditions which are certainly not Islamic traditions.

During pilgrimage, and while the woman is in ihram her face and her hands, up to her wrists, should remain uncovered. This is how her being in ihram is manifested. There is no disagreement among Islamic schools of thought as to this fact. Indeed, covering a woman's face and hands during ihram is forbidden and can only be atoned for by the sacrifice of a lamb or a goat. So, your action was not proper, but your sacrifice compensated for it.

I must add something very important: Islamic teachings are derived from the Prophet as He conveyed to us Allah's message. They are not conditioned by local, national or social traditions. If Afghani or Pukhtoo people feel very strongly about uncovering a woman's face they must examine their feelings in the light of Islamic teachings. It is neither proper nor valid for any person to modify or amend or change Islamic teachings. We should always approach Islam and all Islamic teachings in order to learn how to conduct our lives. We must not subject Islam to our feelings and traditions. If we do so, then we are placing our traditions and feelings above Allah's guidance. We must always remember that Allah knows best. He teaches us what is best for us. If He decided that a woman must not wear a veil in certain times then we should accept that and do it, praying Him to reward us for compliance with His commandments.

Life of the Prophet - 105 Hypocrite father, faithful son

By Adil Salahi

The Prophet hastened to go back to Madinah when he realized that the evil comments of Abdullah ibn Ubai might cause strife within the ranks of the Muslims. He felt that if he tired the Muslims out by marching most of the time and taking a little rest as possible the whole episode might be forgotten before the army had reached Madinah. Hence, hurry and speed were the marks of the Muslims' return from their successful expedition against the tribe of Al-Mustalaq.

Shortly afterward, the surah entitled Al-Munafiqoon, or "The Hypocrites," was revealed. It describes the hypocrites and their feelings toward the Muslims, and it also states the very words said by Abdullah ibn Ubai and conveyed to the Prophet by Zaid ibn Arqam. There was no longer any doubt as to the accuracy of Zaid's report. The Prophet held Zaid's ear in his hand and said, "This is the one who made good use of his ear for the sake of Allah."

Abdullah ibn Ubai had a son whose name was Abdullah as well. Unlike his father, Abdullah was a good believer who entertained no doubt with regard to the truthfulness of Muhammad's message. Indeed, the Prophet was so certain of Abdullah's strong faith that he appointed him to deputize for him in his absence when the Prophet headed the Muslim army on their final expedition to Badr. What is more, Abdullah was a dutiful son to his father. It was a cause of distress to him that his father acted against the Prophet. He would have done anything to bring his father within the Muslim fold. When he heard that his father uttered those wicked comments against the Prophet and the Muhajireen he realized that his father's crime was a capital one.

He also learned that some of the companions of the Prophet had counseled him to get rid of Abdullah ibn Ubai. Abdullah, the son, went to the Prophet and spoke to him. "Messenger of Allah," he said, "I have heard that you intend to kill Abdullah ibn Ubai for what was reported to you as his words. If you must kill him then you have only to command me and I will bring you his head. The tribe of Al-Khazraj (his own tribe) is fully aware that I am its most dutiful son toward his father. I, however, fear that if you order someone else to kill him, I may not be able to look at my father's killer walking in the street. I may be moved to kill him. If I do so I would be killing a believer in revenge for an unbeliever. Heil would then be my doom." The Prophet smiled and calmed him down. He said to Abdullah: "We will be kind to him and treat him well as long as he is with us."

This event and the following one in which Abdullah ibn Ubai took the leading part were enough to make every Muslim aware of his real attitude toward Islam. He remained in Madinah and he was never at a loss to speak ill of Islam and the Prophet. His credibility, however, was eroded. Whenever he said something or did something his own people were the first to take issue with him and demonstrate with him trying to make him see his error. When this was apparent the Prophet said to Umar ibn al-Khattab, the first one to suggest that Abdullah ibn Ubai should be killed: "How do you see, Umar? Had I killed him when you suggested that to me some people would have been very angry while they themselves would be prepared to kill him if I would only order them to do so." Umar said, "I certainly know that Allah's messenger knows better than I do and his actions are more blessed than mine."

We have mentioned in passing that there was another incident which the hypocrites tried to exploit to the detriment of the Muslims, during the expedition of Al-Mustalaq.

Islamic literature in European languages

Q. I am of French origin. I converted to Islam 7 years ago, and since then I have ceaselessly looking for scholarly publications about Islam in French, English or even Spanish. To my disappointment, I have found very few. I am impressed by the articles you publish from the commentary of Sayyid Qutb and I wonder whether his commentary has been translated into English or other languages. When Jewish, Christian and even Hindu publications are saturating the market in every possible language why are Islamic publications so scarce? I was surprised to learn that Islam is the second religion in Europe, especially in France. Even in my country Islamic literature is rare.

Could not the Saudi Arabian government organize a weekly program in English on T.V. about Islam? Are there any religious channels available for foreigners? I find it unjustifiable that in a country like Saudi Arabia, where Islam originated, commentaries in foreign languages about Islam are practically absent.

Maryam Al-Kassbi
P.O. Box 15460
Riyadh

A. The dearth of Islamic literature in European languages is due to the fact that half a century ago the Muslim world was in a deep sleep, colonized by foreigners and only a very small percentage of Muslims were able to read and write in their own languages. In the past, when the Muslim state was one of the strongest in the world, people who wanted to improve their education and culture had to come to the Muslim world and learn Arabic or other Muslim languages. Thus, the need for translations into other languages did not seem to be so pressing. Now with the spread of education and the closer contacts between different countries, due to ease of travel, it is extremely important to make it easy for other people to learn about Islam in their own languages. Translations should be encouraged and given their due importance. We would like to add our support to your call for a greater effort in presenting Islam fully in the most important languages of the world, such as English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. Your other suggestions, such as a T.V. program in English and French on Islam is very important and needs

Perhaps it was the hurried return of the Muslims which gave rise to this incident. We have already mentioned that the Prophet used to have one of his wives with him on any of his travels. The choice was decided by the result of a toss among them. That meant in effect that Aisha was the Prophet's wife who joined him in Al-Mustalaq expedition. The second incident involved the spread of rumors accusing Aisha of adultery.

We shall see in the course of our narrative that the accusation cannot stand even to the least casual examination. It is in the nature of hypocrisy, however, to utilize any incident, or any circumstantial evidence, for ulterior motives. We have seen how Abdullah ibn Ubai came to the Prophet and swore by Allah that he did not say what he actually did. We do not have only the testimony of Zaid ibn Arqam to prove that Abdullah ibn Ubai said his evil comments: "When we go back to Madinah the honorable among the two of us will chase the humble out of it," and "I counsel you not to spend any money in their aid until they depart." Allah Himself tells us that the hypocrite did say these very words. Yet, had Abdullah ibn Ubai recognized his error, and had he repented saying those words and sought forgiveness, he would have been received by the Prophet with open arms. Allah would have forgiven him if he was sincere.

But the man was not to be won over by kindness. The Prophet's policy was to show him all the kindness he could. Yet Abdullah ibn Ubai could only sink to a new low in his wicked attempt to undermine Islam. He was so different as an enemy of Islam from a man like Abu Jahl who was the arch enemy of the Muslims in Makkah. Abu Jahl's hostility was open. He held his sword and fought as hard as he could. He carried his tribe with him from one extreme stand to another until he was killed at Badr. Abdullah ibn Ubai, on the other hand, was like a snake creeping stealthily to bite and inject his poison while maintaining a smooth appearance, pretending that he was a Muslim.

But Abdullah was too clever to be caught. After all, how can you catch a man of honor lying when he can easily deny under oath what he had said a moment earlier. Yet, a man like Abdullah ibn Ubai could not have let the opportunity which presented itself to him go without utilizing it fully for his wicked ends. He sought to undermine the Prophet's own family life. From his own point of view, thinking in terms of this world and having all sorts of doubt about the truthfulness of the Prophet, he saw that the ultimate prize was within his reach. Abu Bakr, Aisha's father was the closest friend and companion of the Prophet. Their friendship dated back to their childhood. If Abdullah ibn Ubai could make the accusation of adultery against Aisha stick, and he saw no reason why it should not, that firm friendship between the Prophet and Abu Bakr which was a source of strength to the Prophet ever since he received Allah's message would collapse. Moreover, the Muslim community would sink into confusion and distress.

We have to tell the story of this accusation in full. It could not have been accommodated in this instalment of our biography of the Prophet. Since it cannot be split half way through, we will have to leave it until next week. Allah willing. We shall be presenting Aisha's own detailed account as she relates the story from start to finish. When we have done that we will follow it with our comments. We will conclude today by saying that every event in the life of the Prophet must be studied carefully so that we learn how to respond if we face similar circumstances.

Answers to private queries

As for religious classes for foreigners, the Islamic universities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have some projects in this connection. I am not sure how far these projects have gone. Perhaps it may be useful if you contact the Islamic University of Imam Muhammad bin Saud in Riyadh. To my knowledge, they were working on a major effort to present Islam to non-Muslims who live in Saudi Arabia.

Sayyid Qutb's commentary on the Qur'an is entitled *In the Shade of the Qur'an* and is published in Arabic in 30 volumes. It has been translated into several "Muslim" languages such as Turkish, Urdu, etc. Only volume 30 has been published in English in a translation by Adil Salahi and Ashur Shamis. It is published by M.W.H. (London) Publishers of 233, Seven Sisters Road, London N4 2DA. The price is 3 pounds for paper back and 6.95 pounds for hard cover. Work on the translation of other volumes is in progress.

Thank you for offering to send me the article you have mentioned. I am aware of the contents of this article which seems to be fascinating from the mathematical point of view.

Answers to private queries

To Mr. Hemant Mamtani
Thank you for your congratulations on the completion of the hundredth week of publication of our column "Islam in Perspective". It is good to hear from you again, especially since you were, as you say, the first of our readers to correspond with us. I apologize for not answering the last four of your twelve questions. The reason was that I mislabeled your letter at the time. I am grateful that you have included your questions again in your letter and answers will be forthcoming, Allah willing. I hope you agree with me that I have to treat your new letter as I do with all letters I receive from readers, and answer you in the strict order of receipt. This means that your answers will be coming within a few weeks.

To Mr. M.A. Majid
The answer to your question will take up more than a full page of this newspaper. We intend, however, to carry a series of articles on this subject in the near future. I hope you will find in them a satisfactory answer.

Juventus thrives on defensive lapses

In another match, Brent Peterson snapped a rebound past Rick Wamsley early in the third period to break a scoreless tie and give the Buffalo Sabres a 1-0 victory over Montreal Canadiens and a 1-0 lead in their best-of-five playoff series.

English Soccer

Brighton looking at the bright side

But manager Melia is convinced that his team, nicknamed "The Seagulls," will not have to bear the humiliation of going down. "We've played the top five teams in the coun-

McGarvey and Scotland's new discovery Nicholas scored the goals. Nicholas, 21, has now hit 38 goals this season.

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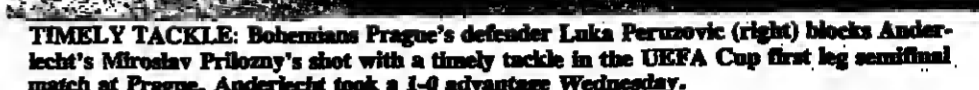
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But Benfica, firm favorites to put out Universitatea Craiova of Romania, were held to a 0-0 draw in front of a 65,000 Lisbon crowd and now face the prospect of a second leg defeat.



U.S. National Championships

Kostoff, Carey sink marks

Beckenbauer retires

Bill Barrett and Tom Jager, who won the 100 in the U.S. College Championships here two weeks ago, tied for second place behind Gaines at 44.03.

Beckenbauer returns to Cosmos

The 37-year-old West German left the Cosmos after spending four years with the team and leading them to league titles in 1977, 1978 and 1980. He returned to West

Meanwhile, in Belgrade, eight referees and two officials were given suspended prison sentences ranging from three months to two years for their parts in a secret slush fund involving Yugoslav Second Division Football Club Maribor, the agency Tass reported.


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France bars links with S. Africa

PARIS, April 7 (AFP) — The French Government Thursday slapped down what amounts to a comprehensive ban on sports exchanges with South Africa.

The announcement was made by Sports Minister Edwige Avice and ended months of doubt and speculation, mainly around a proposed French Rugby Union tour of South Africa this summer.

Avice said that letters had been sent to the French Rugby Union Federation and to other representative sports federations asking them to end any contact they have with South Africa. She went on to warn that if the government's ruling was not followed, she would exercise "all her responsibilities".

The only exception to the government bar, she explained later, were professional sportsmen who competed in South Africa on an individual basis. This leaves the door open for such as the French Formula One Grand Prix stars and leading tennis player Yannick Noah to compete in South Africa as long as they are not under the French colors.

The first reaction to the announcement came from an angry Albert Ferrasse, the president of the French Rugby Union Federation. "This is a political decision and has nothing to do with sport," he fumed.

The letter which has gone out to the various French sports federations spoke of the French government's distaste for apartheid, especially in sport. It said that all representative sports federations in France had a duty and a mission to abide by the established principles and pointed out that both the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the French National Olympic and Sports Committee (CNOSF) had "condemned all contact with South African federations which exercise apartheid."

"As a result," the letter continued, "I ask you to forbid any team, no matter at what level, under the auspices of your federation, to take part in any competition in South Africa or to organize in France sports meetings with teams from federations and clubs which practice apartheid." Avice said afterwards that the decision to end sports exchanges with apartheid countries had been taken in the context of "mounting racism in France".

Ferrasse, however, who last took a French rugby team to South Africa in 1980 was far from convinced.

He, however, would not be drawn into whether or not the rugby federation would "go along with the government's wishes".

The government also came down against South African teams coming to France, but did not go as far as Sweden, a country which demands a written denunciation of apartheid from individual South Africans before they compete in their country.

Tigers stage splendid rally

Norris steers A's past Indians

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP) — Oakland pitcher Mike Norris smashed his new sports car into a telephone pole on the way to the ballpark Wednesday but still managed to pitch five shutout innings and pick up the victory as the A's beat the Cleveland Indians 5-3.

Norris left with a 3-0 lead—two of the runs coming on Dwayne Murphy's double—after his back tightened up and he walked the first batter in the sixth inning and fell behind the second one.

Tom Burgmeier gave up RBI singles to Bake McBride and Andre Thornton, both runs charged to Norris, but Oakland retaliated in the seventh, scoring one run on Jeff Burroughs and another on Davey Lopes' double.

Oakland's team physician, Dr. Hirsch Handmaker, sent Norris to a hospital for tests after the game. He said the right-hander had a "minimal strain of the muscles along the lumbar spine."

In other American League action, Detroit rallied with five runs in the sixth inning on four hits and three Minnesota errors to defeat the Twins 9-5.

The Twins led 4-2 in the sixth when the Tigers sent 10 men to the plate. Kirk Gibson, Mike Ivie and Lou Whitaker had RBI-singles in the hurst. Larry Herndon had a home run for Detroit and Gary Gaetti hit one for the Twins.

George Wright's two-run double in the fifth inning led the Texas Rangers to a 4-1 victory over the Chicago White Sox and a sweep of their three-game season-opening series.

Rick Honeycutt scattered eight hits in seven innings, struck out two and did not walk a batter for the victory and Dave Tobik blanked the White Sox over the final two innings.

John Lowenstein had three of Baltimore's 14 hits and drove in three runs as the Orioles hurled Kansas City 11-1. Hal McRae had a

home run for the Royals.

Todd Cruz hit two home runs in a game for the first time in his Major-League career, driving in four runs, and Matt Young pitched seven strong innings to win his big-league debut as Seattle beat the New York Yankees 6-2.

Solo homers by Brian Downing and Doug DeCinces in the first inning and Fred Lynn in the third wiped out Milwaukee's 3-0 lead, then Bobby Clark's RBI double in the fifth gave California a 4-3 victory.

In the National League, San Diego leadoff batter Gene Richards collected three hits, including a homer to open the game, as the Padres beat San Francisco 5-3. Dave Dravecky got the victory, the first complete game of his Major-League career. Chili Davis homered for the Giants.

Ken Landreaux continued his hot start with a two-run, tie-breaking single in the eighth inning that boosted Los Angeles past the Houston Astros 4-2.

Keegan ignores Robson's offer of a comeback

LONDON, April 7 (AP) — Kevin Keegan, who vowed never to play for England again after being snubbed by national team manager Bobby Robson after last year's World Cup Soccer finals, has turned down what appears to be a possible change to resume his international career.

Robson, who has not selected Keegan since taking over the England manager's job from Ron Greenwood, wanted the Newcastle United player to wear an England shirt in a special testimonial match on May 17.

Robson had Keegan, 32, in a list of players to be asked to turn out for an Invitation England XI in a non-competitive match against Middlesbrough in honor of two of the north-east team's soccer legends, Wilf Mannion and George Hardwick.

The choice of Keegan — the only player in a squad of 18 for the match never to have been selected by Robson — led to intense speculation that the manager wanted the former England captain to launch a full international comeback.

Robson has kept a close check on Keegan's form with his second Division team all season and was quoted Thursday as saying: "I have advised the testimonial committee (of the Football Association) to pick the team but obviously I want the side to resemble as closely as possible a normal England lineup."

"I made my own recommendation and Keegan was most certainly one of them. I have never said he will not play for England again and would have been delighted if he could have made it."

Keegan, capped 64 times by England, said he turned down the invitation because he would be on tour with his team in the far east.

"The fact Robson picked me doesn't mean a thing," he was quoted as saying Thursday. But Malcolm Allison, manager of Middlesbrough, had no doubts. "I'm positive this was a serious attempt to get him back," said Allison.

It has not been rosy all the way -- Zaheer

By L. Ramnarayan
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, April 7 — The poise, flamboyance and grace which Zaheer Abbas exudes on the cricket field is all there even off the field. Quick in his cutting replies and ducking an occasional hollower the Pakistan Test star displayed the same flair while fielding the questions smartly.

Zaheer was gracing the prize-distribution function of the Abdullah Hashim Cricket Tournament at Nova Park Hotel Thursday when he had a long innings with the Arab News.

The 35-year-old prolific run-getter for Pakistan has come a long way from his budding years with Pak Crescent, the club with whom he made his cricketing debut in 1965 in Karachi. And it has been strewn with moments of pleasure, hardships and pride. But the soft-spoken bespectacled cricketer, with flecks of gray already visibly in his raven black hair, makes light of all it with a slight shrug. "It's all in the game," he quipped.

"It's not been rosy all the way. There were moments when I decided to quit the game. Especially in 1971," the Sialkot-born Karachi-settled cricketer added. The testing period which Zaheer quoted was one of his longest lean spells for Pakistan. But Pakistan selectors, thankfully for cricket lovers all over the world, resisted the growing doubts over Zaheer's form and persisted with him. And their persistence has now borne fruit.

"I had gone to England with the will to fight. But before embarking on the 1971 tour of England, I had seriously discussed my future in the game with my parents. And I had said if I do not find my touch, I will not take up a deserving place in Pakistan's side," Zaheer reflects. And his fortunes changed then. He cracked a superb 274 against England, an innings which he treasures, and from then on he has blossomed for the better.

Zaheer's exploits on the field are innumerable as can be seen from his achievements in first class cricket over 100 centuries. But he accepts that he too feels the strain. "People are expecting too much from me. And this is an additional pressure with which I have to cope. But I hate to let them and my country down. And this makes me work hard all the more."

Zaheer attributes this as one of the main reasons of his switching down the order in Pakistan's lineup — from one-drop to No. 5. "I feel more relaxed, what with a big total already underway largely due to my teammates. And this has given me more room to go for my natural shots, which pleases my fans, without any pressure."

He touched briefly on the debacle of



India in the recently concluded tour of Pakistan by saying "It was a team effort". All pitched in with useful contribution, both with the bat and the ball, with Imran making a captain could be gauged by his statement. "I'm lucky that he was not playing against me". He also pointed out that the Indian bowling lacked variety — only medium pacers and left-arm spinners — and this allowed our batsmen to get on top.

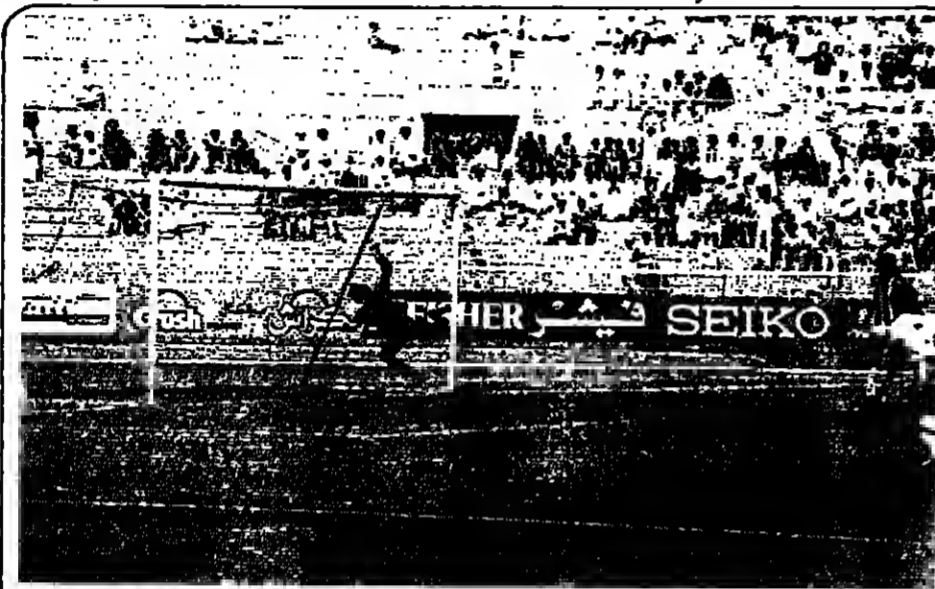
When he is not representing his country his endeavors are all for his English County, Gloucestershire. He joined the County in 1971 but played the full season only from 1973 after a seven-match stint in 1972. His experience in the English competitions have stood him in good stead, as Gloucestershire, who have renewed his contract for another three years, and Pakistan have found out. "The constant switch from three-day cricket to limited over matches has developed me into a dashing cricketer. And also has enabled me to adapt myself confidently to both types of the game."

He rates West Indies and Pakistan, with England, as the teams to watch in the forthcoming World Cup Cricket Championship in England. "England are the masters in their soil, and but for their long Ashes series they would have not lost to New Zealand in the three-way One-Day series." However, there was a guarded rejoinder on the World Cup prospects: "Nobody can predict. Anything can happen in this game."

He also discounts the fact that South Africa's attempts to make a comeback in international cricket will be realized. "Everybody has got to make his own choice. And naturally the lure of money is great. Look what happened when Kerry Facker came onto the scene. But it was short-lived," he commented on the recent exodus of players.

Zaheer, a hero for the multitudes, also has a man to whom he looked up to. He was West Indian Rohan Kanhai. Asked why not Gary Sobers? Quick came the reply "he was left-hander, but Kanhai was a right-hander like me." He also picked Vivian Richards and Greg Chappell as the best in the world today.

Zaheer will be returning to Karachi before going to England for the arduous season which will commence shortly.



Abli's Hussam Abu Dawood displayed his shooting prowess as he smashed in four goals in a row to highlight his side's impressive 5-2 victory over Ittihad in their last fixture of the Saudi Arabian Premier Soccer League clash at the Jeddah Stadium on Thursday. With Abu Dawood displaying minute precision, Abli crossed over with a 4-1 lead — Ittihad's Essathman having the honor of netting the opener from the spot. But while it rained goals in the first session the second half was restricted to just two goals with Abu Dawood's brother Bassem adding to Abli's tally and new-comeer Abdullah Fawwal reducing the margin. Seen above is Ittihad's goalkeeper Ahmed Salim making a vain bid to prevent Abu Dawood from finding the mark for the second time, while on the left the prolific scorer together with Daboo and Abdul Jawad in that order, run in after their side's third goal. Abli finished with 20 points and Ittihad aggregated 16.

(Picture by Giovanni Pasquale)

Gervin shoots Sixers' dreams to pieces

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP) — The 1971-72 Los Angeles Lakers won't have to move over for the 1982-83 Philadelphia 76ers.

The San Antonio Spurs made sure of that Wednesday night by beating the 76ers 112-109 on a buzzer-beating three-point shot by George Gervin. The loss ended any chance that Philadelphia entertained of finishing 69-13, matching the National Basketball Association record established by the Lakers 11 years ago.

The 76ers, now 62-14, have lost seven of their last 19 games after winning 50 of their first 57. The Spurs are now 49-27 after winning their sixth game in a row.

Elsewhere in the NBA, Boston edged New York 102-98, New Jersey outlasted Indiana 121-110, Detroit tripped Washington 107-96, Houston trimmed Dallas 101-99 and

Boycott marks Intercup boxing

WEST BERLIN, April 7 (Agencies) — West Berlin's third annual Intercup Amateur Boxing Tournament started Wednesday with boycotts reducing the field to 72 fighters from 10 countries.

Intercup organizers said East Bloc countries boycotted the West German-sponsored tournament because it was held in West Berlin. The Arab states with the exception of Morocco, stayed away because Israeli boxers were competing. The East Bloc has boycotted similar sporting events here in the past because they say West Berlin is not part of West Germany.

The tournament is one of the last meetings before the European Amateur Boxing Championships in Varna, Bulgaria, in four weeks time.

Meanwhile, South Korea grabbed four more semifinal places in the ninth King's Cup Amateur Boxing Championships, and emerged as top contenders for the Soviet Union's team crown in Bangkok.

When the two-day quarterfinal round

Kansas City outscored Denver 130-113.

San Antonio tried to get inside to forward Mike Mitchell for its final shot, but Philadelphia forced the Spurs to throw the ball back to Gervin, who finished with 32 points when his bomb from 27 feet (8-m) went in the basket. "It was just a lucky shot that went in," Gervin said.

Julius Erving, who had 31 points for the 76ers, had tied the score 109-109 with a long jumper with 19 seconds left. A minute earlier, Gervin's two free throws had given San Antonio a 105-107 edge.

San Antonio never trailed in the fourth quarter although the 76ers tied the game three times after the Spurs took an 85-81 lead into the period. Moses Malone added 23 points and 16 rebounds for Philadelphia, while Mitchell had 23 points and 18 assists

and Artis Gilmore 18 pints for the Spurs. Both teams clinched their division titles.

Celtics 102, Knicks 98: Boston outscored New York 9-2 down the stretch as Robert Parish scored four points and blocked four shots in the final 1:36.

Two free throws by Bernard King, who led New York with 25 points, gave the Knicks a 96-93 lead with 2:43 to go, but they didn't score again until there were nine seconds left. Larry Bird led the Celtics, who have won five straight games, with 27 points and Danny Ainge added a career-high 24.

Pistons 107, Bullets 96: Detroit handed Washington only its second loss in 11 games as backup forward Ray Tolbert scored 20 points for the Pistons. Isiah Thomas scored 11 of his 17 points in the third period to help Detroit increase a one-point margin to 79-66 at the end of the quarter. The Pistons built their lead to as many as 22 points in the fourth period.

The defeat left the Bullets' one game behind New York and 1½ games behind Atlanta in the three teams' battle for the final two Eastern Conference playoff spots.

Kings 130, Nuggets 113: Kansas City tied Denver for the sixth Western Conference playoff spot as Eddie Johnson scored 26 points and Steve Johnson and Larry Drew had 23 each for the Kings.

A 16-3 run by Kansas City in the third quarter turned an 80-78 deficit into a 94-83 lead, and the Kings extended their advantage to as many as 23 points in the fourth period. Kiki Vandeweghe led the Nuggets with 26 points.

Nets 121, Pacers 110: Darryl Dawkins scored a season-high 25 points, 12 of them on slam dunks, to help New Jersey overcome Indiana. Dawkins had seven points and Albert King six during a 21-8 hurst by the Nets that turned a 61-53 deficit into a 74-69 lead in the third quarter, and they never trailed again. Rookie Clark Kellogg had 30 points and 18 rebounds for the Pacers.

BRIEFS

SEOUL (AFP) — Bjorn Borg, whose retirement from competitive tennis in Monte Carlo last week made world headlines, was back on the court slugging it out with rival Jimmy Connors in a \$140,000 Exhibition tournament Wednesday. Borg lost in five sets 5-7, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4, 7-6.

LISBON (AP) — Spain's Jose Higueras and Sweden's Mats Wilander advanced with ease in the \$50,000 Portuguese Open Tennis Tournament. Higueras rallied to oust Uruguay's Diego Perez 2-6, 6-1, 6-1, while Wilander beat American Harold Solomon 7-6, 6-2.

HILTON HEAD ISLANDS (AP) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova and Tracy Austin coasted into the second round of the \$200,000 Family Circle Cup Women's Tennis Tournament. But No. 5 seed Hana Mandlikova was not so fortunate. Mandlikova lost to Manuela Maleeva, while Martina and Tracy registered 6-0, 6-0, and 6-3, 6-2 wins over Ivana Madruga Osses and Camille Benjamin respectively.

WEVELGEM, Belgium (AFP) — Leo Van Vliet of the Netherlands broke clear from the field to record an impressive win in the Ghent to Wevelgem Cycling Classic. Second place went to his compatriot and Raleigh teammate Jan Rasm.

ALICANTE, Spain (AP) — Grandmasters Zoltan Ribli of Hungary and Eugene Torre of the Philippines drew in 19 moves in the second match of the quarterfinals Candidates Tournament for the World Chess Championship here Wednesday. Soviet exile Victor Korchnoi and Hungary's Lajos Portisch also drew their fifth game in Bad Kissingen.

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP) — The young Australians cricket team beat the Zimbabwe Colts 236 to 214 in a One-Day match Sunday in the eastern border town of Mutare for their third straight victory.

WORLD OF SPORT

YOUNGEST GP WINNER
THE YOUNGEST GRAND PRIX WINNER WAS BRUCE MCLAREN OF NEW ZEALAND WHO WON THE U.S. GRAND PRIX IN 1959 AT THE AGE OF 22 YEARS AND 104 DAYS.

TENNIS CHAMP

THE GREATEST NUMBER OF WIMBLEDON SINGLES WINS BY A WOMAN IS EIGHT, WON BY AMERICAN HELEN WILLS IN 1927, 1930, 1932-33, 1935 AND 1938.

OLDEST YACHT CLUB
THE ROYAL CORK YACHT CLUB IN IRELAND CLAIMS TO BE THE OLDEST STILL IN EXISTENCE. IT WAS FOUNDED IN 1720.

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the BUMBLES

of mumbles

Ollie the Octopus's secret -- 2

By Alexandra Frith

Deario, hung on tightly to the mast of the boat and watched, then suddenly called out loudly...

"Ollie, what do you think you are doing?" "Ollie?" stammered Toggler, trying hard to disentangle himself.

"Yes! It's Ollie the Octopus," Deario replied. What on earth has got into her? Deario wondered.

"Ollie you come on up here or I'm coming down," Deario called to the now calm area of sea, lapping gently at the sides of the boat. Toggler still looked dazed as he tried to realize that Deario thought the monster they were hunting was their old friend Ollie the Octopus.

Just then they heard a noise at the stern and when the two little Bumbles turned to look, there was Ollie the Octopus staring at them

with wild eyes.

"Ollie! What is going on?" demanded Deario. "Why are you looking so mad?"

"Mad you say?" replied Ollie, tentacles held high threatening to lash out at the boat again.

"Why are you Bumbles always coming near my territory? You know that 'Tut Head' is my area. Why do you keep bothering me?" "Since when have we been forbidden to come out to 'Tut Head' territory?" Deario asked, with genuine interest.

"Since now," Ollie replied rudely.

"Ollie," Toggler interrupted, "we mean you no harm, please forgive us for our error, but in all honesty, Ollie, no Bumble knew 'Tut Head' was out of bounds."

"Well it is now," Ollie answered haek. "I want nobody coming near my home."

"But why Ollie? Do tell us why?" Deario implored.

All of a sudden Ollie's eyes went all soft and watery as she turned to Deario and Toggler saying, "I am guarding my eggs. I'm going to have some baby octopuses very soon now."

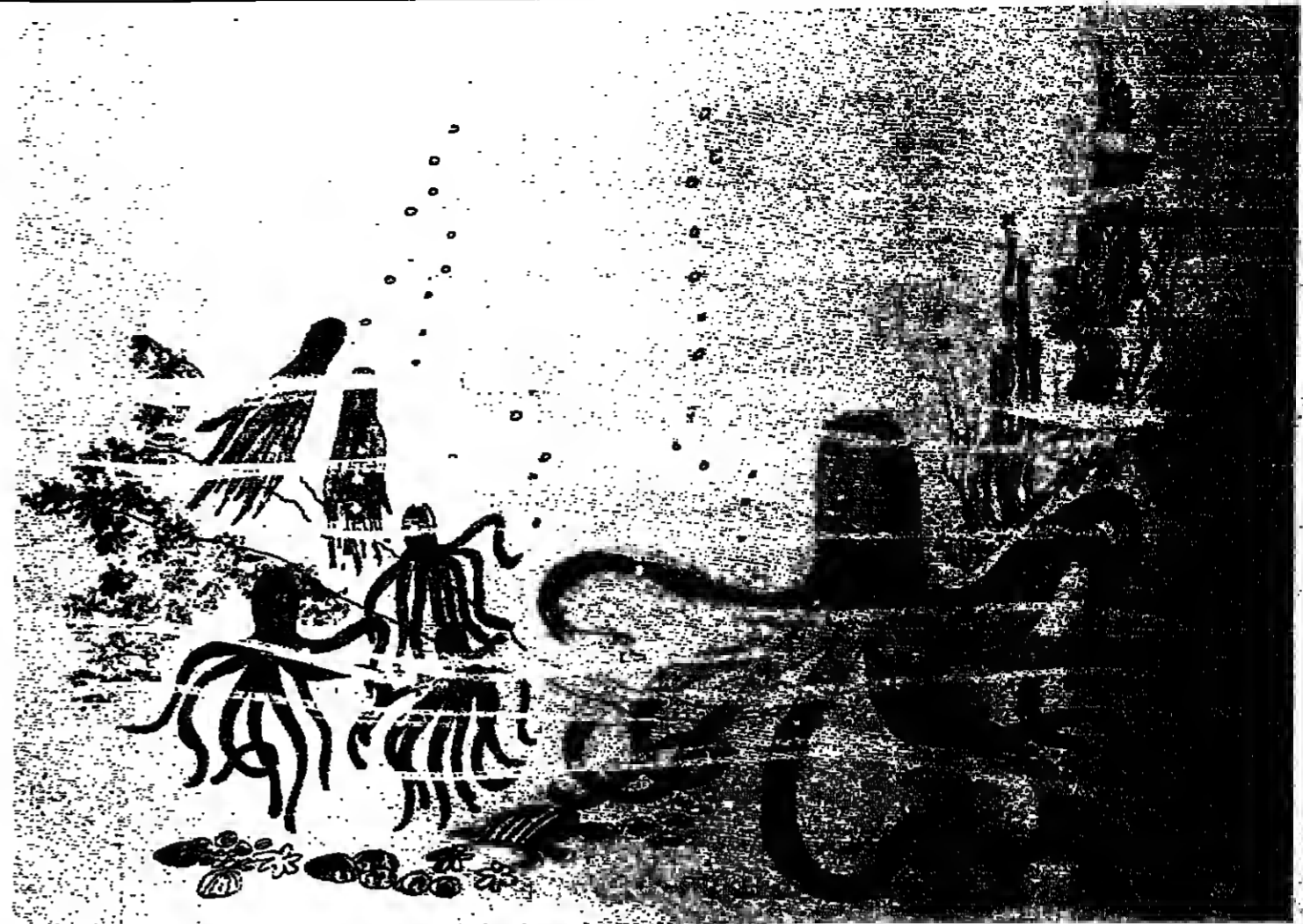
Deario looked at Toggler then back at Ollie.

"Ollie, that's marvelous news, congratulations." Then all of a sudden, things made a lot of sense. Ollie had merely been protecting her eggs from everyone, even her dear friends the Bumbles.

"Dearest Ollie," Deario continued. "I am so happy for you. Of course we must keep away from your territory. Toggler and I shall hasten to Mumbles and tell every Bumble not to trespass near 'Tut Head' until your young are born."

Ollie smiled, saying, "Thank you Deario! I don't know why I didn't tell you in the first place, but I thought if I did folk would be curious and seek me and my eggs out, so I'm afraid I have been fighting everyone and anything who has been near my eggs." Then Ollie, feeling most ashamed of her behavior, added, "I am very sorry for any trouble I have caused."

After bidding Ollie a very "Good day" the Bumbles hastened back to Mumbles to spread the word that there was no monster



Illustrations by N. Dumine

lurking in the waters of Swansea, only a very protective octopus guarding her very precious eggs.

When Lalla and the other little Bumbles of Mumbles heard the good news, they understood and immediately forgave Ollie for causing such fright.

Then, one very sunny day at Mumbles as Lillypop, Deario and Toggler were enjoying a picnic on the pebbles, they each saw a sight, they will never forget. Far out at sea, but heading directly to them swam Ollie the octopus followed by seven little octopuses.

How proud Ollie looked as she introduced her seven babies to the Bumbles.

"Hello my dear friends, may I introduce you to my darling babies. This is Ollie, Ockky, Ossie, Oddy, Owain, Oscar and Ogwen."

Each little octopus came close up to the water's edge and shook hands with the Bumbles. Lots of other little Bumbles were crowding around waiting to be introduced. All wanting to say "Well done, Ollie!" and bid Ollie's young a welcome to Mumbles.

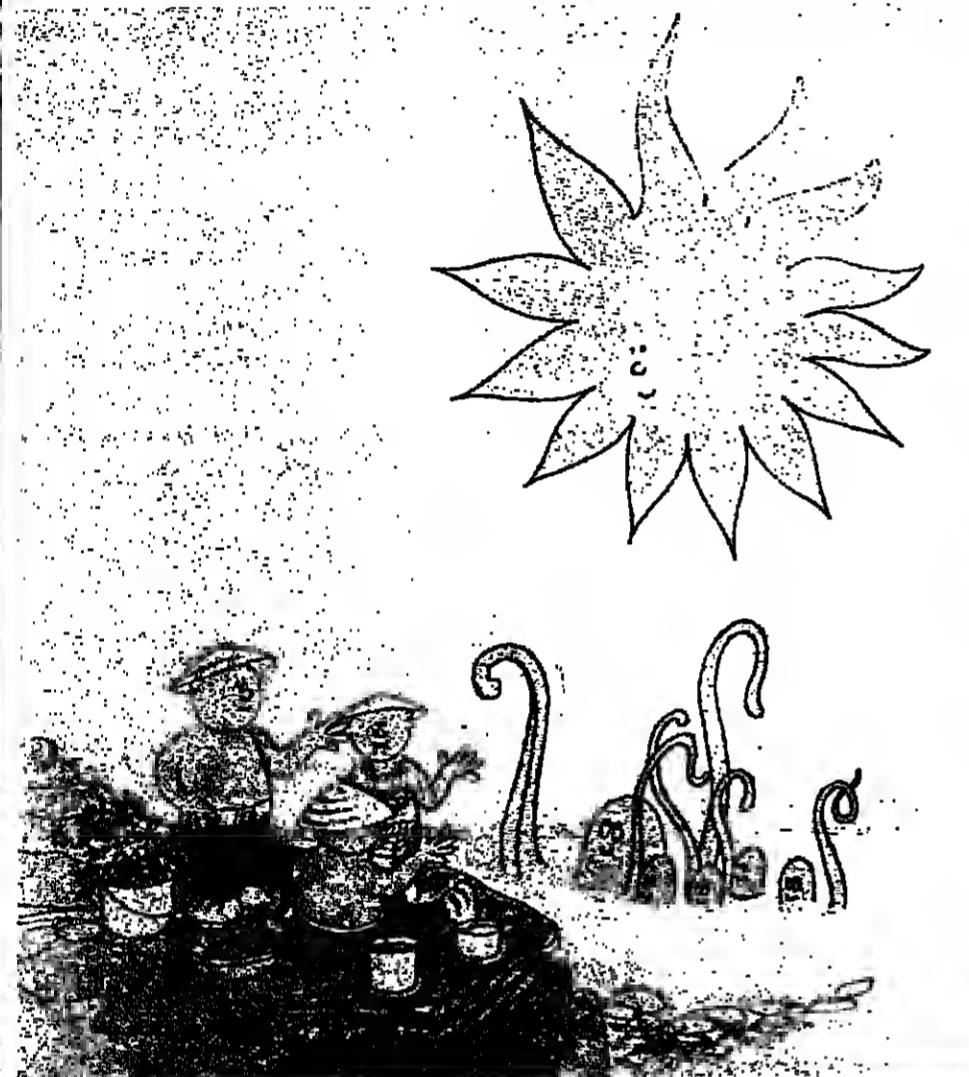
This is the song they sang...

Monsters come and monsters go
There must be many down below.
We're glad that all is now all right
There was no reason for our fright.
Your babies all are welcome here
Now we have no cause for fear.
May you live for ever more
In happiness along our shore.

"I was just thinking what a rhythm section they'll have," mused Deario as he strolled home with Lillypop and Toggler. "Just imagine! Including Ollie, there will be sixty-four hands on the drums!"

Remembering Ollie's ability on the drums, it was an awesome thought.

(Concluded)



Village wedding rites last for days in Turkey

By Aysel Usluata

ISTANBUL — Village weddings in Turkey are livelier than those in the cities. There is music, folk dancing, all kinds of general merrymaking going on for days in the village. In contrast, city weddings are just ordinary occasions reflecting the urban culture. A brief ceremony at the city hall is usually followed by a reception, and the guests are entertained either at home or at a hotel where music is played and sweets and refreshments are served with festivity lasting until midnight.

In a modern marriage in Turkey the first step is to obtain a medical certificate to the effect that none of the engaged couple suffers from a contagious disease. Then their names are posted for fifteen days in public areas to find out whether there is any objection to the couple's marriage. At the end of that period, the couple with all the relatives and guests drive to the municipal building where a special room is reserved for wedding ceremonies. Both the bride and the bridegroom with the witnesses of both parties sign a register. This is called *nikah*, the marriage, and the couple gets a marriage certificate. Sweets are handed out as the guests leave the city hall. The bride usually wears a white lace dress, carrying in her hand a small bouquet of flowers sent to her by her future husband. Sometimes a long tail of silver tinsel and a crown of white cotton flowers are added to her head-dress.

Village marriages are still arranged between parents. The mother of a young man starts looking about for a suitable bride for him. The neighbors and friends are always ready to discuss all the eligible young girls they know. After listening to many descriptions and many praises from the relatives of the young girl, the mother decides which one would make a good wife for her son, when the choice is made, the young man's mother wishes to visit the family of the young girl. As soon as the young girl's parents learn this, they immediately start inquiring about the young man, and the standing of the family. When the young man's mother visits the house of the young girl, the girl enters the room carrying a tray (a silver one preferably) with the cups of Turkish coffee on it. The future mother-in-law while sipping the coffee, studies the young girl. If she is satisfied, she mentions the girl to his son. Then if he and the parents of the young girl are willing the parents of the young man call again and formally ask the young girl's hand for marriage for their son "with the order of Allah and the permission of the Prophet."

Engagement parties are attended by all the relatives of both families. Two gold rings tied together with red ribbon are put on the fingers of the girl and boy. Then a speech is

made and the ribbon cut. Each ring has the name of the other partner engraved on it.

A village wedding lasts for days. In some parts the wedding starts on Monday; Wednesday is the hennah night, and the bride is taken to the new house on Thursday. The wedding finishes with a feast in the bridegroom's house. Drums are beaten to invite the villagers to the wedding. In the kitchen women prepare food for the many guests; for men and women are fed separately continuously in sessions. Sometimes cooks are hired and most of the time friends come to help to prepare the wedding feast, and the house is thrown open to hundreds of relatives and friends.

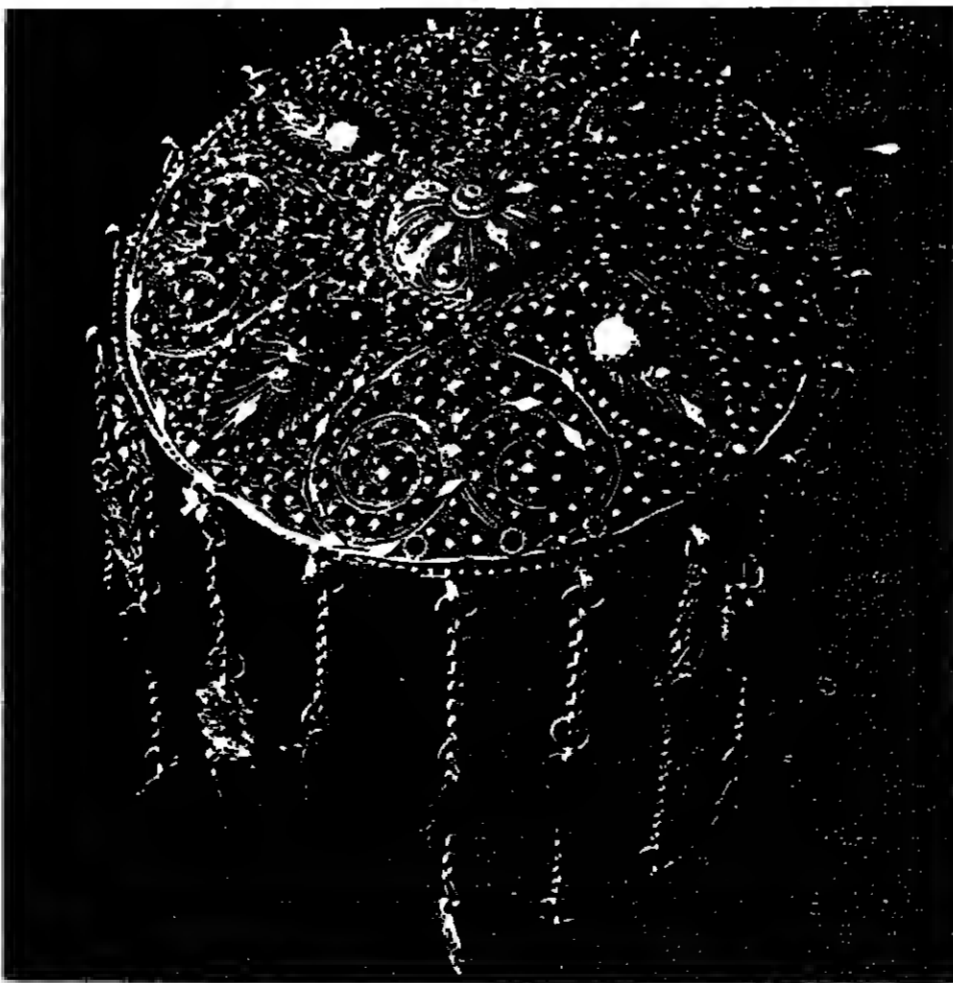
In the hennah evening, hennah paste is put on the bride's fingers, and all the other women also hennah their palms to share the joy and gaiety of the occasion.

One of the most colorful customs is fetching the bride after the wedding is legally registered. A ride in cars, minibuses and/or trucks is given to the bride and to anyone who stopped to help her to get the bridal chamber ready and all the furniture and embroideries set out in it. As the cortege sets out, the cars sound their horns ceaselessly, and the flute and drum are played in the truck. The bride is put in the highest car, cleaned up specially and decorated with flowers. The bride's father brings the dowry in wooden chests.

On the wedding afternoon, there is a public display of the dowry and the gifts the bride takes to her new home. The bride's embroidery is arranged in the bedroom, the cushions are piled on the bed, and all the pretty things she made are put over cords strung across the room for display. Presents from the bridegroom are displayed too. The dowry with all its embroideries is laid out for the inspection of friends in this way. The girl's household things are put together from the time she is born; so carpets, cushions, silk quilts, mattresses of all shapes and colors make up the dowry of the girl.

The groom's father gives the bride gold medallions. Jewelry, especially gold, represents a traditional form of peasant investment and a status symbol for peasant wives. The bride sits on a sofa in all her finery to let the guests admire her jewelry and dress. Tears are seen running down the bride's face even under her white veil. The bride's mother also sobs sitting in one corner of the room.

Money is spread around for luck, and children wait around for the coins to be thrown. Men dance folk dances with the groom, and fire off their guns joyfully. Women dance in a separate place where a woman plays a def, an instrument used on such occasions. Everybody dances for the bride. In this fashion a boy and a girl get married, and guests are made merry, and the poor fed.



GLITTER: Called *Tepelik*, this ornament adds a special glitter to bride's appearance on the wedding day.

Children not so squeamish

By Ute E. Froehlich

FRANKFURT am MAIN (INP) — Four-year-old Sofia is sitting with two other little girls at the table and painting. When spoken to she raises her head and looks attentively at the mouth of the visitor. Sofia is very deaf and her blonde hair conceals a hearing aid.

In a cellar room children are jumping about in upholstered wooden cases, one filled to the brim with small, colored balls. The other with styropor waste. Seven-year-old Melanie burrows into the balls until the other children dig her out again with a big Hello. Melanie beams but does not say a word. She is severely handicapped though she has learnt in the kindergarten to keep herself clean and to eat.

The integrated kindergarten in Frankfurt

am Main was established in 1977 and has places for 45 children between three and seven years of age. Fifteen of them are handicapped in some way. The social teacher Inge Bardoff, head of the kindergarten in the middle of the city, explained: "Eight years ago we held a combined dialogue. The subject was 'The handicapped.' From this the plan developed to integrate handicapped children. The pedagogic experts who participated regarded the collaboration of lay persons as important."

In the integrated kindergarten handicapped and non-handicapped children learn to get along with each other in a natural way. The woman head of the kindergarten confirmed that the children get along with each other quite normally and are not so squeamish as adults often are.

Recipes for festivities

ISTANBUL — Here are some recipes for Turkish wedding feasts.

Wedding Soup Dugun Corbası

Ingredients:
8 cups mutton, lamb or beef broth
250 gr. mince meat
Juice of 1 lemon
2 eggs
1 1/2 tablespoons flour butter
2 tablespoons butter
salt and pepper
red pepper

Prepare some tiny meat balls by mixing the mince with salt and pepper and one of the beaten eggs. Form into small balls about the size of a nut and throw these into the boiling broth. Meanwhile beat the remaining egg with the lemon juice and add the flour gradually until it is smooth. Take the soup off the boil and gradually add to the lemon mixture. Cook over a low heat stirring occasionally. If too thick add a little water. Keep the consistency of a thick soup. In order to serve it hot, reheat it carefully if necessary, but do not boil again since this may curdle the egg. Melt the butter, and mix into it a teaspoonful of red pepper and decorate each bowl of soup with it just before serving.

Pilaf with Lamb (Kuzu pilav)

Ingredients:
2 cups rice
250 gr. boneless lamb
1 medium onion
1 spoon pine nuts
1 spoon sultanas
2 cups broth (meat stock)
2 tablespoons butter
1 green pepper
a pinch of thyme salt and pepper

Cut the lamb into fine long strips and fry it gently with the roughly sliced onion in butter. When they begin to brown slightly, add the pine nuts, sultanas, thyme, thinly sliced pepper and seasoning and cook. Stir in the washed rice and continue to fry for three

minutes before adding the broth.

Turn down the heat to its lowest. Allow the rice to boil quickly with the lid off until all the fluid has been absorbed and little holes appear all over the surface of the rice. Draw off the hot plate and cover. Leave the rice to steam for about 20 minutes. Tip out onto a warm platter and serve with a bowl of yogurt.

Asure (Wheat Pudding)

This is a huge festive sweet. In this very old traditional sweet a little of everything is used. One must start preparing it one day in advance because some ingredients used need soaking.

Ingredients:
2 cups split wheat (bugday)
15 cups water
1/2 cup haricot beans
1/2 cup chick peas (nohut)
3 tablespoons sultanas
3 tablespoons pine kernels
2 cups rice
3 cups sugar
3 dried figs
3 dried apricots
3 dried dates
Chopped walnuts, pistachios, almonds, pomegranate seeds, currants
pine kernels, cinnamon for topping
Soak the haricot beans and the chick peas, overnight in separate bowls, soak the rice and wheat together in another bowl.

The next day boil the beans and chick peas in separate pots until they are soft. Throw away the water. Boil the rice and the wheat slowly in plenty of water until very tender. Then add the beans and chick peas to them, bring to boil. Stir well until it becomes thick and creamy. Now add the fruits and sugar and stir them all in until well mixed and sugar is dissolved. Put the mixture into small bowls and chill thoroughly. Serve sprinkled with the chopped ingredients. Decorate with pomegranate seeds and a few almonds.

Women hurt by aid projects

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Some international aid projects have done women more harm than good, officials of the World Bank acknowledged Wednesday.

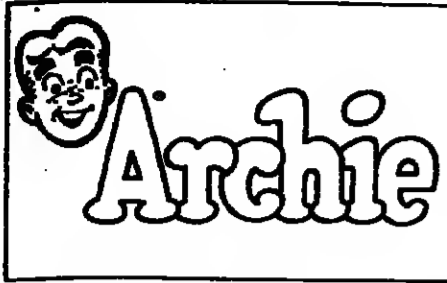
Gloria L. Scott, the bank's adviser on women's problems, cited a loan in Bangladesh to increase the production of rice, a cash crop. The men got their wives to help, taking the women's time from their traditional job of raising food crops for the family. Then some of the men used the extra cash to buy additional wives.

That did not necessarily produce more food.

"Only if they had more land," said Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. Scott, who comes from Jamaica, a country where women also do a large share of the farming, also described a project for improving hotels and other facilities to encourage tourism in Mexico. A laundry was built, run by men — thus depriving women of a traditional way of earning money.

The women didn't do too well as waitresses either. Not having been trained in the intricacies of the restaurant business, they failed to understand that they were supposed to share their tips with the cooks.



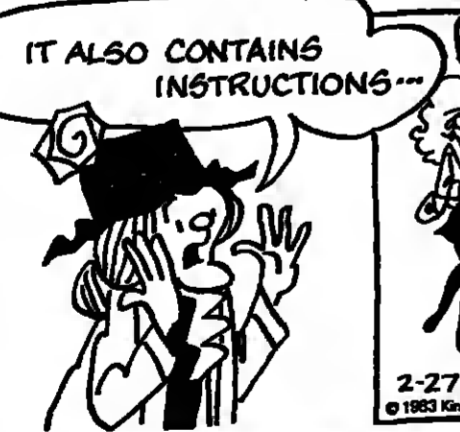
REDEYE

by Gordon Bess



AGATHA CRUMM

by Bill Hoest



Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake
FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1983

ARIES

(Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

You'll feel blocked in matters of credit, though friends are helpful in other ways. You'll act with courage regarding your convictions.

TAURUS

(Apr. 20 to May 20)

You and a loved one seem to be at a stalemate. Perhaps you're being stubborn. A revised career plan works to your advantage.

GEMINI

(May 21 to June 20)

Don't let work pressures interfere with peace of mind. You'll achieve a position of leadership in a club activity.

CANCER

(June 21 to July 22)

Some responsibilities in connection with children may interfere with social plans. Decisive action brings career benefits.

LEO

(July 23 to Aug. 22)

A family member raises objections about a career plan. A loved one would enjoy a quiet evening for two. Consult with a higher-up.

VIRGO

(Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

Not everyone will agree with you today, but you'll stick to your guns. You won't back down on a matter of principle.

LIBRA

(Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

You may have a change of heart about an investment matter. You'll gain new insights about a loved one. Enjoy cultural pursuits.

SCORPIO

(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

You'll need tact to get along with a loved one. Be willing to make compromises. Shopping and domestic affairs are highlighted.

SAGITTARIUS

(Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

You'll get little positive feedback about a work plan. Others are reluctant to help, but you can make your way on your own efforts.

CAPRICORN

(Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

A friend may be critical of a loved one. Make important domestic decisions after dark. Some career progress is indicated.

AQUARIUS

(Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

Seek friends you can relax with after dark. Both home and work require extra attention now. Luck is with you in distant matters.

PISCES

(Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

It's a poor time to seek advice. Express your views but don't come on too strong. Maintain a low profile for career success.

Crossword
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

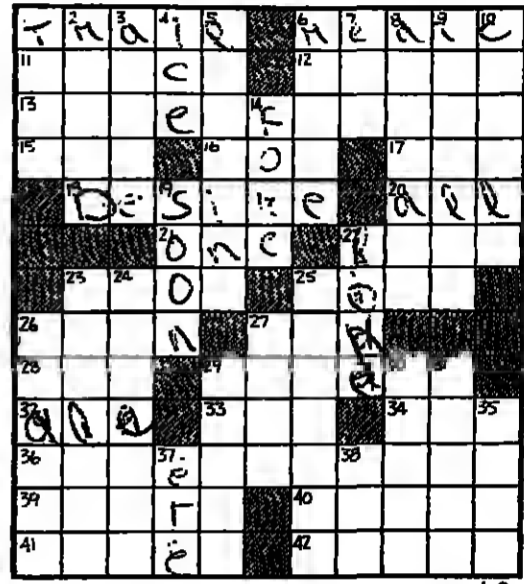
- 1 Follow a scent
- 6 Corpsman
- 11 Therefore
- 12 Sports setting
- 13 TV soap opera
- 15 Nothing
- 16 Egg drink
- 17 Traitor
- 18 "A Streetcar Named..."
- 20 — clear
- 21 United
- 22 — fine
- 23 Loafer
- 25 Worked the garden
- 26 Mexican laborer
- 27 Egyptian measure
- 28 Spanish article
- 29 Convincing
- 32 Beverage
- 33 Powdered lava
- 34 Candelot tree fiber
- 36 Planned on marriage
- 39 Growing out
- 40 Rebel
- 41 Principle
- 42 Vetch seeds

DOWN

- 1 In those days
- 2 Made over
- 3 Point of view
- 4 Frost
- 5 Powerful
- 6 Skin affliction
- 7 Silkworm
- 8 Abase
- 9 Expanded the lungs
- 10 Hereford and Angus
- 14 Golf cry
- 19 Any minute now
- 22 Pompeii
- 23 Dreadnaught's route
- 24 Firefighter
- 25 Be snooty with
- 26 Celestial sight
- 27 Army
- 28 Plebe
- 29 Zenith's opposite
- 31 Tantalize
- 35 Yes votes
- 37 Summer
- 38 Epoch



Yesterday's Answer 48



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE—Here's how to work it:

AXYDLBAAXR
is LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

'APH KEA TWD XESIKWHH, NGATWD,
ATGA XTPSSH VQ SGREDPKJ
RDWGHA; PA'H ATGA XEKNEYKIWI
XYXYVRWD P'UW GAW GKI XGK'A
IPJWHA. — R. H. R GDTGV
Yesterday's Cryptoquote: RHEUMATISM HAS KEPT MANY
PEOPLE ON THE RIGHT PATH OF LIFE.—ANON

Contract Bridge
B. Jay and Steve Becker
Two Double-Dummy Problems

In double-dummy problems you are expected to take advantage of seeing all four hands. Best defense is also assumed.

Hand No. 1
Hand No. 2

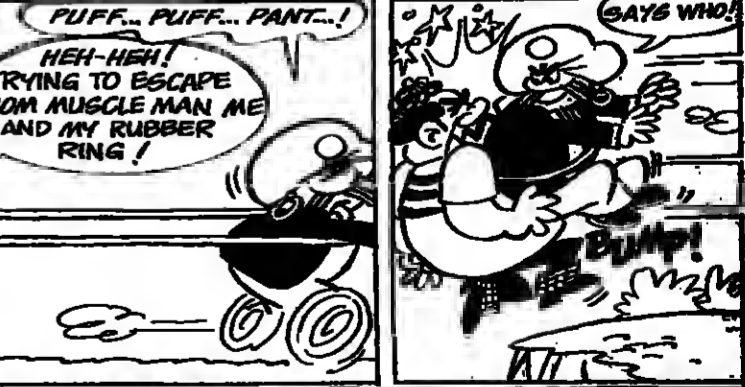
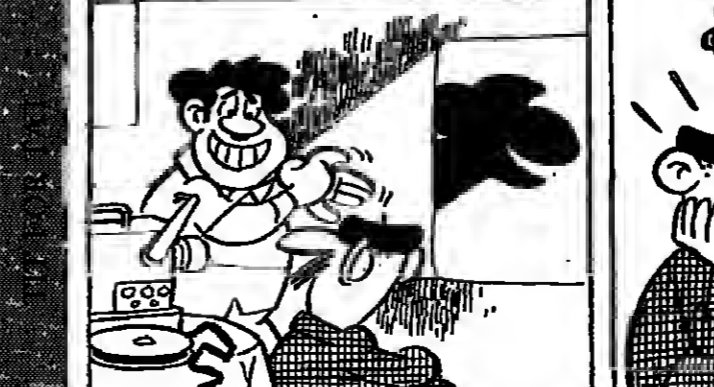
You are in Six Hearts, West having opened the bidding as dealer with three diamonds. West leads the six of clubs. How would you play the hand?

1. Win the heart with the queen and play the ace. Then cash five spades and two diamonds, discarding a club and two diamonds from dummy. Now play a low heart, finessing the nine, and lead the king of clubs, discarding your king of hearts! When West takes the ace, he must put you back in dummy with a heart or a club and you have twelve tricks, as advertised. Your 8-3 of diamonds go on the jack of hearts and queen of clubs.

2. Go up with the ace of clubs and draw three rounds of trumps, discarding a club from dummy. Then play a spade to the queen, cash the ace, discarding your ace of diamonds (!) and ruff a spade. When you now lead the four of diamonds, West cannot stop you from scoring the queen of diamonds and 10-9-8 of spades. Note that the ace of diamonds must be discarded on the ace of spades. If you were to discard a club instead, West could defeat the slam by dropping his king of spades on dummy's ace.



LET'S PRAY FOR HIM. IF THE WHACK TEACHER DIES ON THIS HOLIDAY TODAY, IT'D BE A TRAGIC LOSS—OF ANOTHER DAY'S HOLIDAY!



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International

PAGE 12

ABU RENT A CAR

DAHRAN 881-4035 / 881-8403

JEDDAH 671-6787 / 671-7477 / 671-8848

RIYADH 476-2575 / 477-3070 / 476-2316 / 476-8092

Time for space walk advanced by 1 hour

HOUSTON, April 7 (AFP) — A space walk by two crewmen of the orbiting American space shuttle, *Challenger*, has been set ahead one hour — to 2000 GMT Thursday — to take advantage of an orbital position favorable to live television transmission, the space center here said.

The space walk, by mission crewmen Story Musgrave and Donald Peterson, will be the first by a space shuttle crew. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) officials said Musgrave and Peterson were in the habit of keeping their work ahead of schedule, and mission control had decided to benefit from the time to broadcast live television pictures.

Ground-based specialists say they are particularly interested in the performance of a new type of space suit, which malfunctioned during the fifth flight of the space shuttle *Columbia*. The suits cost \$2 million apiece.

The shuttle, launched on its first flight last Monday, is scheduled on the third day of a five-day, 80-orbit flight scheduled to end Saturday in the California desert.

Earlier it was reported that fresh problems surfaced on the third day of *Challenger*'s flight as the four-man crew radioed to earth for medical advice and batteries failed in helmets two of them are to wear in the space walk.

Observers believed the crew must be suffering from space sickness, which affects some 50 percent of all astronauts and which Dr. Story Musgrave, the shuttle's medical specialist, had orders to watch for. But in Houston, flight director Gary Coen, in line with a new policy at the space control center, refused to divulge any detail of the reason for the medical consultation or to say which

Threat to W. Europe seen

Soviets make new missile

WASHINGTON, April 7 (Agencies) — The Soviet Union has developed a new long-range Cruise missile which it can deploy on mobile launchers as a new threat to Western Europe, U.S. intelligence sources said Wednesday.

The missile, designated by U.S. intelligence as the SSCX-4 is said to have a range of nearly 3,000 kms. U.S. reconnaissance satellites recently detected what analysts believe may be a mobile launcher for the SSCX-test in the Soviet Union. It was described as a wheeled tractor-trailer big enough to launch four missiles.

Intelligence analysts, speaking only on condition that they remain anonymous, said the Soviets might be able to move such missiles around relatively over long distances and that they could bring most key targets in Western Europe within their range if they were deployed in Eastern European nations belonging to the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact.

There was no prediction as to when the new Soviet missile might become operational.

The reported new Soviet ground-launched SSCX-4 may be a counterpart to the U.S. ground-launched Cruise missile, although the American weapon has a somewhat shorter range. The United States, with the official backing of the NATO alliance but opposition from peace groups in Western Europe, plans to deploy 464 Cruise and 108 Pershing II ballistic missiles in alliance countries starting late this year.

NATO contends that the deployment is essential to counter the threat from SS-20s and some older intermediate-range Soviet Ballistic missiles. Last December, Pentagon officials noted that Soviet leader Yuri Andropov had warned that this country would "match the United States development for development."

Meanwhile, a former U.S. arms control adviser said the United States and the Soviet Union are building weapons that could violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. William Jackson, chairman of the General Committee on Arms Control Under President Carter, told a news conference the new weapons could be deployed long before the space-based ABM system recently proposed by President Reagan.

The 1972 treaty restricts Washington and Moscow to one limited ABM system each. The Soviet system is deployed around Moscow. The U.S. system was dismantled after being used briefly to protect nuclear missile silos in North Dakota. Reagan said last month that his new proposals, making use of space-borne lasers or particle ray-beam guns, would not violate the treaty because they only call for a research effort at this stage.

But Jackson said U.S. plans to deploy Patriot surface-to-air missiles, which could be used to knock down attacking Ballistic missiles, in Europe in 1984 would violate the treaty.

Reagan aide gets a shock

U.S. lacks European trust

DUBLIN, April 7 (Agencies) — The man chosen by President Reagan to improve America's image in Europe has been quoted here as being shocked at European youth's distrust of U.S. policies.

Peter Dailey, U.S. ambassador to Dublin, acknowledged in an interview with *The Irish Times* that there was great concern in Europe over nuclear arms, but said President Reagan's record on the issue was widely misunderstood. "I detect an undercurrent of distrust of U.S. policies among Europe's youth, and that really shocks me," he said. Dailey, who helped to plan Reagan's last presidential campaign, was temporarily recalled to Washington recently to be put in charge of a task force aimed at improving the U.S. leader's image in Europe.

Now back in Dublin, he said many young people's views were shaped "sometimes by a lack of real information on the facts, and sometimes by misunderstanding of the facts." Dailey added that the U.S. role in Central America was widely misunderstood.

He said the U.S. must learn to understand how to communicate better with the European community as a political organization. On the U.S. Soviet arms control talks due to resume in Geneva next month, he said "European public opinion is not a third party in the Geneva talks." The Soviet Union understood this well and would use it to its much advantage, he said.

"We've got a lot of right on our side — maybe not 100 percent right, but a lot more than we've been given credit for," he added.

Meanwhile in Washington, key members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said Wednesday after meeting with U.S. arms control negotiators that the U.S. is unlikely to achieve any nuclear arms agreement with the Soviet Union. "I believe the Soviet Union

Police get clues on U.K. heist

LONDON, April 7 (AP) — Police investigating this week's record 7-million-pound (\$10.5-million) raid on a London security depot said Wednesday that informants, lured by a huge reward, were coming forward with leads.

"We've received considerable amounts of information," said Scotland Yard Commander Frank Cater, in charge of the hunt for the six-man armed gang that staged the well-planned Easter Monday heist. "We are following up several very useful leads."

Lloyd's of London, which insured the Security Express money-collection depot in East London's drab Shoreditch district, has offered a \$750,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the robbers.

It was the biggest cash theft in Britain since the 1963 great train robbery which netted 2.6 million pounds (\$7.3 million). One of the 11 men convicted and jailed for that famous caper, Ronald "Buster" Edwards, 52, who now sells flowers outside London's Waterloo station, described the security heist as the "biggest tickle of all time."



RECORD HAUL: Commander Frank Cater shows, during a press conference, a bag used in the robbery of banknotes worth 7 million pounds (\$10 million) at Security Express in Shoreditch. This was the biggest ever haul of cash in a robbery in Britain.

Edwards, who served nine years of a 15-year sentence, told reporters: "I only wish that I'd been in on the job."

Edwards said the gang now faced two problems: Falling victim to "grasses" or police informers, and giving themselves away by going on a spending spree.

Lagos warns illegal aliens of ruthless punishment

LAGOS, April 7 (AP) — The Nigerian government will deal "ruthlessly" with illegal aliens still in the country, the *National Concord* newspaper reported Wednesday.

The Nigerian government ordered an estimated 2 million illegal aliens to leave by Jan. 31. Most were from Ghana, but thousands came from other West African countries including Niger, Benin, Chad and Cameroon.

The paper quoted International Affairs Minister Alhaji Ali Baba as saying regular and intensive checks will be made on homes where illegal aliens are known to have been hiding since the expulsion order. "The government is also going to deal ruthlessly with those of them who left the country but returned later without genuine immigration papers," the *National Concord* said. Recent reports have estimated that over 50,000 illegal aliens, mainly Ghanaians, have returned to Nigeria. Alhaji Ali said only 2,700 aliens had been registered as of Feb. 28.

Man tries to stop Di's car

PERTH, Australia, April 7 (AP) — A man wearing a "Solidarity" button tried to stop a Rolls Royce taking Princess Diana to a hospital Thursday, throwing the princess to one side of the car as the driver swerved to avoid hitting the man.

Princess Diana, who was on her way to visit children at the Fremantle Hospital, was not

Italians release Russian on bail

ROME, April 7 (R) — Italian magistrates Thursday ordered the release from jail of Soviet businessman Victor Konaiev, who was arrested on spying charges in February.

The magistrates said Konaiev, 38, deputy commercial director of the Italian-Soviet company Nafta-Italia, could leave Rome's Rebibbia Jail Thursday afternoon after payment of \$30,000 bail.

Konaiev has been charged with military spying in complicity with Victor Pronin, a Soviet airline official, and Italian Azeglio Negriano, a senior employee of a leading Italian microfilm firm. Both men are still in jail.

The Soviet Union lodged protests with the Italian government over the arrests of Pronin and Konaiev.

Hanoi holding 10,000 in camps

HANOI, April 7 (AFP) — Vietnam has no more than 10,000 persons detained in re-education camps, well below the 20,000-50,000 reported by Western media and human rights groups, the country's Justice Minister Phan Hien said Thursday.

Phan also denied that any U.S. soldiers who fought in the Vietnam war remained in the country, either as prisoners or voluntarily. In an interview with AFP, Phan said the number of detainees would continue to fall as an "on-the-spot" re-education policy was to be introduced for minor offenders which will limit the number of new admissions to camps.

Under this system, the offender will be able to stay at home and to work, but will be monitored by people's organizations, such as those for workers, youth, and women. The new re-education system is part of a penal code project the Justice Ministry is drawing up. The first part will go before parliament for a second reading in July. This code, Vietnam's first, could be in force by the end of next year, Phan said.

A penal code which plans the setting up of a legal bar and a civil code is also being drawn

up, he said.

Phan said that the usual length of detention in the camps was three years. Many detainees had been set free, but others had since been held, he said. He added that certain "serious and dangerous cases" could not be released. "If they were tried, they would be liable for capital punishment," he said.

The minister agreed that former detainees could encounter "rehabilitation problems" and that there was room for progress in that area. The post of justice minister was re-established in Vietnam in 1981 after a 20-year suspension. The need for a legal system has been affirmed several times by the country's leaders.

Phan said that up to then, Vietnam had only about 20 laws, but hundreds of decrees and rulings. Phan, a former top diplomat, said that the penal code would contain 300 articles. It is aimed at strengthening both "socialist legality" that is to say, repressing crime, and reinforcing "respect for the citizen's rights." "The lack of laws," he said, "is certainly responsible for the level of executions."

The minister attributed the large return of aliens on manpower shortages in the immigration department as well as "the deplorable attitude" by some state governments which were encouraging the foreigners to come back to their old jobs.

ZAPU M. P. freed

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe, April 7 (AFP) — Zimbabwean M.P. Sydney Malunga, parliamentary spokesman for Joshua Nkomo's opposition ZAPU Party, has been released from jail after a month's detention, the *Bulawayo Chronicle* newspaper reported Thursday.

Malunga, accused in February of heading a ZAPU "war council" to organize the campaign of violence by anti-government dissidents in the southwest, was picked up during army sweeps of Bulawayo black townships early in March. Nkomo fled the country for Botswana and Britain after the sweeps.

The *Chronicle* also reported that Nkomo's son Sibangilwe had been freed by police.

Riot-hit Sao Paulo calm, as troops put on alert

SAO PAULO, April 7 (AFP) — Troops were put on alert here overnight and at dawn hundreds of heavily armed riot police patrolled littered streets in the wake of violent demonstrations by thousands of the city's legions of unemployed.

In Brasilia, President Jose Figueiredo was closely following the situation in the country's largest industrial city, and personally ordered Sao Paulo troops on alert. However, the federal government was not expected to intervene directly, leaving full responsibility for the situation to State Governor Franco Montoro, of the opposition Democratic Movement.

The city was calm but tense Wednesday as extra security personnel moved in to guard official buildings after enraged demonstrators tore down railings and invaded the gardens of the governor's palace Tuesday. Police said more than 100 persons were arrested for looting that broke out after authorities dispersed the crowd protesting against unemployment in Brazil's leading industrial city.

Roaming hands smashed the windows of jewelry shops, fashion boutiques and pharmacies, making off with watches, gold chains, dresses and imported shoes.

A similar outbreak of violence occurred here Monday, leaving one dead and 100 injured, and opposition circles were anxious over the danger that it might hamper Brazil's gradual return to democratic, civilian rule. Within the government, some have charged that the demonstrations were "orchestrated" with "the complicity" of Montoro, who took over as governor less than three weeks ago as a result of November elections that saw opposition candidates win several governorates.

Democratic Movement Chairman Ulysses Guimarães late Wednesday night obtained a

vote of support for Montoro from the party's national executive. Some pro-government politicians have accused the Workers Party, headed by trade union leader Luis Ignacio da Silva, of being behind the disturbances.

Security was especially strict around the working class district of Santo-Amaro where this week's disturbances originated. Meanwhile, the archbishop of Sao Paulo, Paulo Cardinal Evaristo, appealed to the population to keep calm.

Ian Smith gets British passport

HARARE, April 7 (Agencies) — Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has been given a British passport, the British High Commission said Thursday.

Smith's Zimbabwean passport was confiscated by the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe last year after allegations denied by the leader of the all-white Republican Front Party, that he had denounced Zimbabwe during a tour of the United States and Britain.

In February, the government rejected a request by Smith to have his passport back so he could go to South Africa for medical treatment. A government spokesman said today the administration was not concerned about Smith getting another passport.

Smith, whose unilateral declaration of Rhodesian independence in 1965 was technically a rebellion against the British crown, said he was eligible for a British passport because his parents were of British origin. Smith, who will be 64 Friday, collapsed in parliament in June last year and was in hospital for two days. Since then, he has appeared gaunt but has made many public appearances and has spoken frequently in parliament.

Army keeps grip on Assam

NEW DELHI, April 7 (Agencies) — Troops kept a tight grip on parts of India's troubled northeastern state of Assam Thursday after two days of violence in which at least 12 persons were killed and more than 7,000 were made homeless.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said the worst disturbances were in the western district of Goalpara where at least 10 persons died, including two shot by police breaking up mobs. The agency said the district bordering Bangladesh and Bhutan was quiet but tense Thursday, with soldiers searching for troublemakers.

The army was called out Wednesday, after armed gangs attacked villages in the district. Newspaper reports said 12 villages, mostly of thatched roof houses, were razed. Goalpara's population of over 2.2 million includes a large number of Bengali-speaking immigrants who were the main victims of violence during state elections in February.

The *Hindustan Times* said tribesmen and Assamese villagers attacked Bengali immigrants with bows and arrows and burned down hundreds of houses. A bomb exploded Wednesday in Lakhimpur at the eastern edge of the Assam plains, killing a married couple, PTI said. Intermittent violence has continued since February's election massacres despite the presence of the army and paramilitary forces.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who toured Assam last week, Thursday ruled out the possibility of an inquiry into the disturbances in which over 3,000 persons were killed. "Everybody knows that the movement is

responsible for it," she told the students, referring to anti-immigrant agitation by Assamese militants.

Hard-line Assamese want the immigrants, mostly Bengali-speaking settlers from Bangladesh, expelled from Assam.

Meanwhile in Punjab, militant Sikhs who had 24-hour stay-at-home protest in Amritsar forced merchants to close their shops and halted a "peace march" led by state politicians.

Madras wants Orissa to rush water by ship

NEW DELHI, April 7 (AFP) — Madras, India's fourth largest city, is faced with such a serious drinking water shortage that plans are under way to rush supplies by train or ship from elsewhere in the country, the Press Trust of India has reported.

Earlier press reports said that for the past few weeks, public water supplies had been restricted to alternate days and a survey showed that 14 percent of the city's water pipes were completely dry. Madras, which is the capital of Tamil Nadu state, has a population of over four million.

A PIT report from the southeastern port town of Paradip, Orissa state, said authorities there had received an appeal from the Tamil Nadu administration for water and that they were taking steps to transport water there by ship.

Cut on arms, Brandt says

ALBUFEIRA, Portugal, April 7 (R) — Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt called Thursday for a worldwide five percent cut in arms spending as an immediate step to avert global economic catastrophe.

Speaking at the opening session of a congress of world Socialist and Social Democratic leaders, Brandt said he was convinced the arms race was intensifying the international economic crisis which he said threatened nations with "catastrophic collapses." Funds released from arms spending should be allocated for economic development, Brandt told delegates from more than 60 parties and organizations attending the four-day congress of the Socialist International.

The meeting at this resort on Portugal's Algarve coast aims to map out Socialist strategy in three main areas — the world economic recession, the poverty gap between North and South and the arms race. But Brandt conceded that the Socialists did not have all the answers. Seventeen of the parties represented are governing or share in government in countries including Spain, Sweden, France, Greece, Costa Rica and Australia.

The congress, designed to foster understanding and solidarity among members, opened with a simmering dispute over the attendance for the first time of an official delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Israeli Labor Party leader Shimon Peres objected to the presence of the PLO delegation led by special envoy Issam Sartawi. Sartawi said he was attending in an official capacity as an observer. "We have been formally invited and we are staying. If Peres wants to force the issue and have us removed, then he will be inviting another 60 delegations to leave," Sartawi added.

Portuguese Socialist leader Mario Soares opened the congress with a plea for the Israelis and Palestinians to recognize each other. He said there was no better forum for such a move than the Socialist International. Soares is expected to benefit from the fact that the Socialist International is meeting here in his bid to return to power in Portuguese elections later this month. "If we can help him so much the better," British Labor Party leader Michael Foot commented.

A return to power by Soares would give Socialist virtually unbroken command of southern Europe, leaving only Italy out of an arc from the Aegean to the Atlantic. But the problems besetting French Socialist President Francois Mitterrand, who is not attending, demonstrated that there was no room for complacency, delegates said.

Brandt, who is president of the International, said socialism and social democracy had not had an easy time in the two-and-a-half years since the last full congress in Madrid. "Let me express one thing with blunt frankness: I doubt whether we possess the answer to the world crisis," he said.

The existing global economic system was not capable of coping with the crisis, Brandt added. He asked which of the older members present would ever have imagined to see pictures of wealthy societies with thousands of people queuing for a bowl of soup.

In addition to arms spending cuts, he called for an international employment pact under which industrial states would pursue policies of economic expansion to create jobs. Brandt added that current arms talks in Geneva appeared to offer "the last chance of preserving people's belief in the meaningfulness of such efforts."

صكذمان الاصل